The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 264. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SOCIAL LIBRARY OF ... BELFAST / CASTLE

Public Notices.

On This (Friday) Evening, no Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff. Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Allighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Allara and Mr. Patey. (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana. Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Leader, Mr. Levey.

On To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, March 10th, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia,	Mdme. Rudersdorff.
Gennaro,	Signor Altavilla.
Duca,	Mr. Patey.
Orsini,	Madame Borchardt.
Vitellozza,	Signor Allara.
Gubetta,	Signor Castelli.
Rustighello,	Signor Mercuriali.

And (First time in Dublin) a Farsa Musicale by Paisiello, entitled LA SERVA PADRONA.

Serpina,	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Oberto,	Signor Castelli.
Berta,	Madame Gramaglia.
Vespone,	Signor Cedrelli.

To conclude with A Valse Brilliant, "Il Baccio," (Sung by Mdlle. Piccolomini, and composed by Signor Arditi.)

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

On This (Friday) Evening the Theatre will be Closed.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On To-morrow (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 10th, 1860, The performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama of the CASTLE SPECTRE.

Earl Osmond,	Mr. T. C. King.
Earl Percy,	Mr. H. Irving.
Motley,	Mr. W. Ellerton
Angela,	Miss Wyatt.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. To be Followed by the Laughable Farce of the ... James, Mr. W. Ellerton. To conclude with, the celebrated Drama, founded on Dickens' celebrated Novel, entitled NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

Nicholas Nickleby,	Mr. H. Irving.
John Browdie,	Mr. H. Webb.

** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, Begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," and will give his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, every Evening, without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO—Entrance, Cavendish-row.

In consequence of the success attending the representations of Hamilton's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest evinced by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic work of art, it having been visited during its exhibition in this city by several gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and who expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the proprietors beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice. Splendid view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening.

Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that the CONCERT THIS EVENING will commence at Eight o'clock, and that the Entrance Doors, in Brunswick-street and Lombard-street, will be opened at Half-past Seven o'clock.

(By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—Full Band Rehearsal This Day, at Eleven o'clock, by which hour performing members are requested to be present.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER, GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 81, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Extra—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' TRADE PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AT a MEETING of the above Association, held at 67, William-street, on Wednesday, 7th March, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. John M'Gauran, and seconded by Mr. P. Dunne, Resolved—"That the following circular, issued by the Committee of the National Licensed Victuallers' Defence League, be published in the Irish Times, Freeman's Journal, and other leading journals, and be as extensively circulated in the provinces as possible; and that we strongly commend same to the serious attention of the trade, urgently entreating of them not to lose a single day in getting up addresses to their respective Members of Parliament to give their strenuous opposition to Mr. Gladstone's proposition for the extension of licences."

(Signed) WILLIAM CADE, Chairman. BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

UNITED TOWNS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Committee of the above Association was convened, and held on Monday evening—Mr. Edward Harcourt, President, in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved—"That this the Central Committee of the United Towns' Association, and National Licensed Victuallers' Defence League, do call the immediate and most earnest attention of the Licensed Victuallers generally, and especially those societies in immediate connexion with this Committee, to the following address, which is now hereby approved by this Committee, and ordered to be printed and circulated."

The Central Committee, in addressing the Licensed Victuallers and the public generally, in the present crisis, and upon the question now so powerfully agitating them, feel that comment upon, or explanation of, the same must be totally unnecessary, it being already so well understood by all. At once, then,

The Central Committee say—Petition! petition! petition! as quickly and as numerously as possible, against the licensing of Eating Houses, &c., for the sale of Wines.

The Central Committee say—Let every town insert *immediately*, in one or more of its local papers most circulated in the neighbourhood, an advertisement calling upon the neighbouring towns and counties to assist in the agitation to defend the trade.

The Central Committee say—Let counties or divisions of counties send Members to Parliament form themselves into districts, and let, as far as possible, county Members be waited upon; but in all cases let each county or division of a county draw up an Address, setting forth the non-necessity for any extension of the Licensing System, as well as the impolicy and injustice of such a step, powerfully appealing in such Address for the honourable Member's attendance in his place in the House of Commons to oppose it—having especial care that such Addresses originate locally, and are safely placed in the hands of each Member by each locality, sending them as speedily as possible.

The Central Committee say—Let it be remembered what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said to the deputation who waited upon him on the 20th February last:—"You are aware that the magistrates of Liverpool petitioned against licensing altogether, and ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ...

The Central Committee say—Let it be remembered ... [illegible] ... "Mr. Villiers' Committee," ... [illegible] ...

The Central Committee say—Let it be remembered that, whatever may be said about the necessity of opening up new resources for the sale of Wines, it is but too apparent on the face of it that it is but a further attempt to gain the vantage ground to effectually ... the citadel of the present Licensing System, and thus eventually to take by storm the fortress of the Licensed Victuallers, and throw down all the barriers of protection now surrounding them.

The Central Committee say—Let it be remembered, of all things, that if the vantage ground be once surrendered, the defence of the citadel will become exceedingly more difficult, and the final victory exceedingly more doubtful.

The Central Committee say—Let it be well remembered that the Chancellor stated on Friday night, in answer to Mr. Edwin James, "that the Bill for providing the new Licensing System would probably be laid on the table of the House in two or three days." Therefore, to all it must be clear that firm, immediate, combined, determined, energetic, and unflinching action must be taken, and NOW IS THE TIME!

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND. Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of 6 per cent., for the Half-year ended 29th February last, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after the 2nd April next, free of Income-tax.

The Books for the transfer of Shares will be closed from and after the 10th March instant, to the said 2nd April.

(By order of the Board) CHARLES COPLAND, Manager.

Dublin, 8th March, 1860.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF LIMERICK, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, On this (Friday) EVENING, March the 9th. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets—Sixpence each—can be had at Messrs. Robertson's, 3, Grafton-street; Carson's, 51, Grafton-street; Herbert's, 117, Grafton-street; Rowse and Co., 132, Stephen's-green (west).

GOUGH'S LECTURE. TO THE ASSISTANT DRAPERS OF DUBLIN. The Committee are very anxious to get your adhesion to the Temperance cause, well knowing the position you occupy, and the influence you can exercise to aid them in their object.

Come to Gough's Lecture. Judge for yourselves, and act as becomes your intelligence and respectability.

R. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement to Creditors, Legatees, and Incumbrancers. Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850." Sec. 15.

In the matter of Sir Ralph Howard, of Belgrave-square, in the City of London, Baronet, Administrator, with the Will annexed of John Parnell, late of Avondale, in the Co. Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, Petitioner; Catherine Zouche Delia Parnell, widow, John Parnell, Sophia Parnell, Charles Parnell, Fanny Parnell, Henry Parnell, Catherine Anna Mercer Parnell, and Theodosia Parnell, Minors, by Robert Johnson, their Guardian, *ad litem*, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or pecuniary Legatees of JOHN PARNELL, late of Avondale, in the County of Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, on or before the 1st day of April, 1860, to furnish in writing to petitioner, or his solicitor (Ralph B. Brunker, of No. 31, York-street, Dublin), in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said John Parnell to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the said 1st day of April, 1860, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1860.

J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.

RALPH BEERE BRUNKER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 31, York-street, Dublin.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ERECTION OF BEACON ON WHEATEN ROCK, SLIGO BAY.

Ballast Office, Dublin, 23rd February, 1860.

The Port of Dublin Corporation Give Notice that they are willing to receive proposals from competent Contractors, for the Erection of a Wrought-Iron Pillar Beacon, on the Wheat or Wheaten Rock, off Raghly Point, in Sligo Bay.

Printed Forms of Tender may be had on application (between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock each day), at this Office, or at the South Lighthouse, Oyster Island, opposite to Rosses Point, Sligo Harbour.

Sealed and post-paid proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 26th day of April next, 1860 (until Twelve o'clock noon). Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.

The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

(By Order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"What 'Virtue' in Dr. Cullen's Bit of Wood? What 'Veneration' to be given to it? Is it Superstition to 'bow down' to Old Relics?"

Chairman—Mr. George M'Guigan.

In the *Tablet* of November 26, 1853, we thus read:—"The worship yielded to the holy crucifix of Campo Vaccino is universal at Rome, and is transmitted from generation to generation. The fathers teach it to the children; and in all the misfortunes and all the trials of life, the first idea is almost always to have recourse to the holy crucifix, the object of such general veneration, and the source of so many favours."

Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

EDUCATION QUESTION. At a numerously-attended meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Ossory, in connection with the Church Education Society, held in Kilkenny, on Tuesday, the 6th instant—

The Rev. F. R. Sandys, the Chancellor of the Diocese, in the chair, The following resolutions, with reference to the Primate's recent letter to the Hon. Secretaries of the Society, were [unanimously] adopted:—

1. The Primate of all Ireland having addressed a letter to the Hon. Secretaries of the Church Education Society, we feel that it falls within the legitimate exercise of our rights, as members of the Society, to give expression to our feelings on the subjects treated of by his Grace.

2. That we deeply regret the course which our venerated Primate has been led to take, and particularly so because the reasons alleged by his Grace appear to us to be most inconclusive and unsatisfactory, and we, therefore, desire at this time to reiterate the sentiment unanimously adopted at our last large meeting—namely, "That no settlement of the Education Question will be satisfactory to us, or, as we believe, to the great body of the laity of the Established Church, that does not admit, in its integrity, the distinctive principles for which we have so long contended—that is, the free and unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures in our Schools."

3. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Society, accompanied with the expression of our warmest hopes that, at this trying juncture, the Central Committee will be found firmly maintaining the great and vital principle which we have so long struggled to uphold, and that no alleged necessity or difficulty of our position may lead them, in any degree, to swerve from the course which we still fully believe is their one and only path of duty.

F. R. SANDYS, Ch., Chairman. C. R. BUSHE, Hon. Secretary.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS. ROSCOMMON GOODS TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, 12th March, Goods will be conveyed to and from Roscommon.

Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—A Storage Charge of one shilling per ton per day will be made on all Goods not removed from the Roscommon Station within twenty-four hours after arrival at Roscommon.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 5th March, 1860.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860, Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Applications for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees. DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Limerick, Feb. 28, 1860.

GLOUCESTER-STREET SCHOOLS.—A Sale of Work will be held in the School-house, Lower Gloucester-street, (the Lord permitting), on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of March, from Eleven till Five o'clock, for the support of this long-established Scriptural Institution, consisting of a preparatory Male, Female, and Infant School, entirely depending on voluntary contributions, and the annual sale of the children's work. A great variety of useful articles of Clothing, and Clothing for the poor will be sold at moderate prices.

Admission ... [illegible]

Auctions.

TO CAR AND CAB PROPRIETORS, JOB-MASTERS, &c., &c.

Beverly Smyth, 20, South Anne-street, having surrendered the Cab and Car business, will sell by Unreserved Auction, on the ... the 9th March, two Cabs—one London-built, a short ... other by Dawson, Dublin. Also, two Outside Cars ... perfect order, with licence paid up to July, 1860, ... with five horses and two poneys, most of which are young and perfectly sound. Also, a powerful Draught Horse, Float and Harness.

Sale at half-past One o'clock.

P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer, 12, Ranelagh-road.

MAHOGANY BY AUCTION. The Representatives of the late Joseph Booth, Esq., having disposed of the interest in their old-established Mahogany and Timber Stores, 35 Golden-lane, to Mr. GRAVES HOLBROOK, by whom, in future, the concerns will be carried on, I am instructed to offer for Sale, On TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL, At Twelve o'clock,

40,000 feet Honduras Mahogany,
5,000 feet St. Domingo Table Wood,
5,000 feet of Havana and Pencil Cedar,
5,000 feet St. Domingo Veneers,
20,000 Oak, Ash, Birch, Pine, in log and plank; Several lots of Deals.

The above contain a large proportion of Seasoned Wood, well worth the attention of the trade.

Terms—Cash, £25 and under, exceeding; approved Bills at 4 months. For further particulars apply to

J. BARCROFT, BROKER AND MEASURER, 43A, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

FOR SALE.—Policies of Insurance as follows:—Amount £150, life aged 65, Annual Premium, £6 14s. 3d.; £100, aged 64, premium £5 2s. 11d.; £100, aged 73, premium £7 3s. 11d.—Application to P. J. Richardson, Auctioneer, 12, Ranelagh-road.

Insurances.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, Deputy Chairman. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 5, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpeden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish square.

AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

ACTUARY. EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES. ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following Special and Peculiar Features *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. Policies not Void by Limits of Residence being Exceeded. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. Suspension of Payment of Premiums. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. Free Policies. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a Free Policy, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. Surrender of Policies for Cash. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV.

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceeds £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already adopted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS *of the* LIFE ASSOCIATION *of* SCOTLAND *confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed,* CANNOT *be obtained from any other Assurance Office.*

FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation,—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-two years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.

☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21ST ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.

JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENT: DUBLIN: Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station.

For Terms, apply to Mr. ... [illegible]

TO BE LET, at 17, Royal Terrace, Kingstown, a Newly-Furnished House, containing Parlour, Drawingroom, Seven Bedrooms, Pantries, Water Closet, and Force Pump, Kitchen, Scullery, Yard, and Garden. The House is situate in the most healthy and fashionable part of Kingstown.—For terms, apply to TALBOT COALL, ... Kingstown; or, to JOSEPH THOS. JONES, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—To be Sold cheap, one or two Superior Houses, at RATHGAR, ... rent, or one would be sold ... possession.—Apply to Messrs. ... 110, Grafton-street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ... within a few miles of Dublin, ... consisting of at least six rooms, with all modern ... Closet, &c. Two or three Acres of Land would be ... Lawn and good Garden, Coachhouse, Stables, &c. The vicinity of a market town would be indispensable, as well as an abundant supply of water. No house would answer but one in perfect repair, and every way suitable for a gentleman's family; it must be also completely detached.—Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, "T. S.," Post-office, Bray.

STORE Wanted immediately, for Guano and Superphosphate of Lime. To be near the River as possible.—Apply to "W. B. S.," Irish Times Office.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 18, Lower Gardiner-street. The friends and patrons of Miss BEMMER'S Furnished House are respectfully informed that the House is newly fitted up, and now fully prepared for letting.

Money.

£1,000, £2,000, £3,000, or £4,000, TO BE LENT on Houses or Land, for a long or short period, on mortgage, at 4 or 5 per cent. Property in or near Dublin preferred.—Apply to BENTLEY and SON, 110, Grafton-street, Dublin.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, 27, GRAFTON-STREET. JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL, (Formerly Manager to Messrs. William Fry and Co.,) Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS, Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN, ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GEMPS, TASSELS, &c.

J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO-CURTAINS, Purchased during the past week, free of duty.

TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP AND TAKE PLANS. OLD FURNITURE REMODELLED OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. FUNERALS FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED GOODS.—J. EDMUNDSON and CO. direct attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, which is at present fully assorted.

Their selection of Fire Irons and Fenders is worthy of notice, both as regards quality and price, and will be found well worthy of notice.

J. Edmundson and Co. have an extensive assortment of Drawing-room Grates, Kitchen Ranges (including Goddard's Patent), and every other description of Grates and Stoves, including the Patent Fire-place.

J. E. and Co. would also call particular attention, amongst other articles, to their London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, Electro-plated goods of every description, best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays, Moderateur Lamps, &c.

J. E. and Co. have also on hands a large assortment of Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal; Gas Lustres, Hall Lanterns, Grecian Dishes, &c.

House Furnishing and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Convents, &c.

NEW GOODS SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON. Our Buyers have just returned from the Markets, and their Purchases are now ready for inspection.

A Case of beautiful BLACK SILK, reasonable in Price, can with confidence be recommended.

SCOTT, BELL, and CO., WELLINGTON-QUAY, 2, 3, 4, 5.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION, WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS. C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.

☞ Please observe—12, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.

H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—

CHINA. Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.

GLASS. Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.

PLATE. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.

ORDINARY CUTLERY. Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

LIGHTS. Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WINE DUTIES. ROBERT BLAKE can, from this date, offer Genuine CHAMPAGNE, in one Dozen Cases, at 36s. per Dozen, duty paid, or, if preferred, sold in bond.

All other WINES and BRANDIES at a reduction commensurate with the changes made this day in the duties.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND WINE WAREHOUSE, 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.

March 1st, 1860.

THE DUTY ON WINE AND BRANDY IS REDUCED. I will give purchasers the full advantage of that reduction. A list of prices on application.

ISAAC MALONE, Wine Merchant, 41, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH, CARLISLE BUILDINGS. Present Prices of Brandy consequent on the reduction of duty:—Best Old Cognac, now..........30s. a Gallon. Second Quality, very fine, do..........24s. a Gallon. Wines reduced as already announced. For particulars see Catalogues.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET. REDUCTION OF WINES.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:—

		per doz.		
Excellent Dinner Sherry,		26s		
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,		28s	to	30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,		34s	to	38s
Old Port, fresh bottled,		28s		
Very excellent Do.				
Old Crusted Wines,	from	30s 34s		36s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret),		40s	to	42s
Vin de Bordeaux,		24s	to	28s
Chateau Latour,		30s	to	36s
Champagnes,		42s	to	48s

Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

1st March, 1860.

WM. BOLTON AND CO., General Grocers and Wine Merchants, 36, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

TEAS. Excellent Family Congou, for general use, .. 3s. 8d. per lb. Rich Pekoe Souchong, .. 4s. 0d. "

WHISKEY. Whiskey, 5 years old, LL Flavour, recommended, per gallon. 13s. 4d.

MALT LIQUORS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Pure XX Porter, 12 months in bottle,	3s. 10d.	2s. 0d.
Drogheda Ale,	3s. 10d.	2s. 0d.
East India Beer,	3s. 0d.	1s. 8d.
Bass's Pale Ale,	4s. 10d.	2s. 6d.

N B.—Orders by post punctually attended to

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to give their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.

Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

D. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET, Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Each canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There will be no difficulty in obtaining this Coffee, as it is sold by at least one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

☞ Agents wanted in every vacant place. Terms sent free by post.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

NEW SEEDS. THOMAS SIMPSON, No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN, Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c., Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders.

Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

Dress.

CLERICAL ATTIRE. The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.

Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.

Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.

We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

12 and 13, LOWNE & PAYNE, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, SACKVILLE-STREET.

£4. THE EVENING DRESS SUIT. BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS. G. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN, Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL.—We respectfully offer a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweed Trouserings at 21s. per pair. Fancy Angola Mixtures, for Morning or Walking Suits, from 70s. to 84s. per suit. Evening Dress Suit (colour warranted), 84s. The above inducements are for ready Cash, the principle of SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS Being strictly adhered to by us.

MOIR AND RITCHIE, TAILORS, (Successors to Sir Richard Baker,) 11, DAWSON-STREET.

Agents for "Macdougall's Royal Inverness Capes."

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.

February, 1860.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 8d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

E. MADDEN (late MADDEN & OLDHAM), of 7, GRAFTON-STREET, Stationer, returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have favoured him during the last twelve months. He has every facility to execute orders on even better terms than when in Grafton-street. He attends personally to the execution of every order. He solicits further custom, and is determined that no house shall undersell him.

2, CHURCH-LANE, COLLEGE-GREEN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.

KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LIQUID GAS, and LAMPS for burning same, may be obtained of BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES, PIER, CHIMNEY, CHEVAL AND TOILET GLASSES, All sizes. WALTER BURKE, 93, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRENCH SILVERED PLATE GLASS. 8, AND REAR OF 9, LEINSTER-STREET. The only direct Importer of best French Silvered Plates of Glass, as a Carver, Gilder, or Cabinet Maker. WILLIAM C. MARKS, Warerooms—8, Leinster-street, Factory—8, and Rear of 9, Leinster-street.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.

☞ Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 45, HENRY-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

ELECTRO-PLATE, In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

Wants.

MONSIEUR DU GUE, HEAD FRENCH MASTER at the Rev. Dr. Stackpoole's, Kingstown, has opened DAILY, MORNING, AND EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, DUBLIN. Monsieur Du Gue teaches in private families on the Kingstown line.

TO LAND AGENTS, STOCKBROKERS, SOLICITORS, and others.—A Clerk, of experience as an Accountant and General Clerk, wants employment; has excellent Testimonials from former employers for trustworthiness and attention to business, and will be found confidential and obliging; writes a neat hand with accuracy and expedition.—Address "G.A.B., Clerk," Irish Times Office.

COOK and Thorough Servant.—A young woman who can milk cows if required, and wash; can be well recommended by her present mistress.—Address "E.F.," Harold's-cross Mills.

Wanted.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Compositors; men from the country preferred, who will receive permanent employment. Also, Two good Turnover Apprentices.—Address "The Foreman," Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

WANTED, as an Assistant Clerk, a respectable and intelligent Young Man. He must write a first-rate legible and expeditious hand, and must be well recommended.—Address "S. F.," Irish Times Office, Dublin.

WANTED, from Ten to Twelve, Three times a week, a Tutor, capable of teaching the higher branches of an English Education, with some Greek and Latin; Navigation might be desirable.—Address "M.," Irish Times Office.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, a good Workman, that understands the business in all its branches; none other need apply; references required.—Address J. N. Clarendon, 12, Nassau-street.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate, Irish Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Publications.

This Day is published, ...

REMARKS ON THE ... STATE OF EDUCATION ... sewed, Price 1s.; free by post, 1s. 2d. By HENRY ... DEAN OF ... D.D., Third Edition. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., 104, ... BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS. Price 4d.; by Post, 5d. 2nd Edition enlarged. THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND, BY GEORGE POWELL, Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

THE JESUITS.—To be disposed of, a Manuscript Copy of 450 quotations from the following Jesuit writers:—Amicus, Azor, Bannes, Bonacina, Bauny, Caramuel, Celot, Connick, Dicastillus, Escobar, Filiutius, Gaspar, Hurtado, Layman, Lessius, Maraschenas, Molina, Poza, Sa, Sanchez, Tambourine, Tolet, Vasquez—containing information of a highly interesting character to fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, buyers, sellers, priests, penitents, courtesans, murderers, ribbonmen, judges, lawyers, witnesses, masters, servants, employers, employed, &c.; together with a statement of the privileges allowed by the Jesuits, in regard to Fasting, Penance, Confession, and Easter Communion.

Murder—Ribbon Lodge.—"If you have promised ten crowns to a murderer to kill a man, you are not bound to pay it until such time as to oblige you to it, *he hath done the crime*, not without pain and danger; but *after he hath done the crime*, common right obliges you to pay him, and if you have already made payment, you cannot compel him to restore what he has received, for the pains which he had taken, and the danger he had exposed himself to, deserve well to be recompensed with money."—Layman l. 3, tr. 4, c. 4, sec. 5, n. 8, page 145.

Address "A. B.," No. 17, Fleet-street.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER, "THE SATURDAY HERALD," A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, The Irish Times, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly - -	£0 17 4	Yearly - -	£0 13 0
Half-yearly -	0 9 0	Half-yearly -	0 6 6
Quarterly -	0 4 6	Quarterly -	0 3 3

OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price Threepence, or free by Post, Fourpence.

LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL: Their History and Use, with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned.

BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, Mary-street, Dublin, and all Booksellers and Lamp Dealers throughout the country.

Church Rebuilt at Sebastopol.—The *Odessa Courier* publishes a letter from Sebastopol, which states that one of the most honourable inhabitants of that town has rebuilt, at his own expense, the church in the cemetery, which was destroyed during the siege. The correspondent adds:—"The fine architecture of this church, with its glittering gilt cupolas, produces a deep impression in the midst of the half-ruined monuments of the cemetery. The church was consecrated on the anniversary of the first bombarding of the town in 1854. The new church, though considerably larger than its predecessor, was too small to contain all the persons who came to witness the interesting ceremony. Many who fought in the last war were present, and among them Rear-Admirals Kislinski and Varnitzki; Captains Komontow, Danilevski Sinitzyne, Rednow, and others. After the liturgy and a 'Te Deum' for the imperial family, the church resounded with the touching chant of the 'De Profundis.' In commemoration of this event, the High Priest Demianovitch, almoner of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, who never ceased his functions during the whole siege, has resolved to celebrate every year, on the 5th of October, a solemn mass for the brave men who fell on the field of battle."

Gold on the Sea.—By the present Australian mail intelligence has been received of the sailing for England of the following gold ships:—Copenhagen, December 26, with 30,225 ounces; Wellesley, December 25, 23,441 ounces; Champion of the Seas, December 30, 44,000 ounces; and Suffolk, January 10, with 32,382 ounces, making a total of about £520,000. Including the amounts by the Commodore Perry, Cleadon, Saldanah, Essex, and Indemnity, of which advices had previously been received, the aggregate Australian gold known to be at sea for this country is £830,000.

A Repentant Thief.—The two pictures lately stolen from the Royal Palace of Brussels have been recovered. Three days back, an individual gave a young man at the Northern Railway Station the pictures, telling him to deliver them to the King's architect in exchange for a receipt which he was to bring to the Hotel de Brabant. The receipt was given, and some police agents followed the man to the hotel, where, as might have been expected, no person of the name mentioned was known.

We read in a Paris letter:—"I have reason to believe that the French Government, notwithstanding the fanatical devotion which it professes for the principle of universal suffrage, positively refuses to submit its 'claims' upon Savoy and Nice to that ordeal; it rests upon the higher title alluded to in the speech from the throne by the word '*revendiquer*.'" The German press, generally speaking, makes an unfavourable appreciation of the Emperor Napoleon's speech. What appears to have principally attracted its attention in that speech is the passage relative to Savoy; and that has excited much apprehension. The Prussian journals, without exception, employ language openly hostile; but the Austrian press is somewhat more reserved.

Alienation of Crown Lands in Victoria.—The following statement exhibits an approximation to the quantity of Crown lands alienated during 1859. Several of the returns for December have not yet been furnished, but as regards the other months the return is perfect. Statement of the Crown lands alienated during the year 1859:—Town, 1146a. 3r. 6p., £165,504 8s. 9d.; suburban, 5896a. 0r. 5p., £27,942 8s. 10d.; country, 333,297a. 0r. 33p., £494,9.0 18s. 8d.; selections, 86,223a. 1r. 37p., £90,583 9s. 8d.; under pre-emptive rights, 26,800a., £26,800. Total, 453,433a. 2r. 1p., £805,751 0s. 11d.—*Australian Mail.*

The Speaker's Parliamentary Dinner.—The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening to the following:—Earl Jermyn, Lord William Graham, Viscount Pevensey, Lord Fermoy, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Sir Montague Cholmeley, Colonel Dickson, Colonel French, Major Windsor Parker, Mr. Adeane, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Cobbold, Mr. Dent, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Du Cane, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Humberston, Mr. Langston, Mr. John Locke, Q.C., Mr. Maguire, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Moody, Mr. Henry Paull, Mr. Russell (Limerick), Mr. Sclater Booth, Hon. George Waldegrave, Rev. Henry Drury. The right honourable gentleman afterwards held a levee, which was very fully attended.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL,
40, DAWSON-STREET,
Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and make other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire Stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month.
The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, College-green.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from Colle[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.—[illegible] R. KELLY'S
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM [illegible] Tobaccoes prepared MIXTURE. A Compound of the [illegible] in flavour, yields a [illegible] of the most fastidious to from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild [illegible] delightful aroma, and is pronounced [illegible] be the beau-ideal of Tobacco. [illegible]ter-pound Cannisters. In one pound, half-pound, [illegible] [illegible]om attached to the Establishment. [illegible]WER BAGGOT-STREET,
N.B.—A Smoking and [illegible] of Foreign Cigars.
J. J. KELLY.

TO BE [illegible]URNISHED, within five minutes' walk of [illegible] Station, a Commodious House, containing With[illegible] Parlour, Five Bedrooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Yard, [illegible] and Water Closet, and Yard, Garden in front and rear.—[illegible] apply to TALBOT COALL, House Agent, Besboro' Build[illegible] Kingstown.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The same causes which we noticed on yesterday continue to keep down prices of Funds, which were quoted again lower in London to-day. The Savoy question especially, the state of Continental politics in general, and the Reform Bill, all contribute to keep the public mind in suspense. Although specie has arrived within the last few days, it has not reached hand, but it seems likely it will all be taken up for the Continent, though it amounts to about £200,000, being by the American and Pacific mail ships. Yesterday nearly £50,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank.

In this market there was a decline of fully one-quarter, both for cash and April account, the latter being only one-sixteenth over the former in price; at these prices, however, the market was steady, but there was not much business done. There were no Railway Debentures dealt in to-day, but Ballast Debentures were done at 93¾, which is about £1 per cent. over par; Banking Shares were all firm. Bank Stock was done at 5s. reduction in price, but steady; Hibernians done at previous price, and buyers; in Nationals there is one-eighth advance, which is also the case in Royals, the price of which, £24, carries the dividend, which is announced to be £6 per cent. for the half-year. Steam Shares were in much better favour in the market to-day; 10s. advance was asked in City of Dublin Shares; and Shipbuilders show an improvement of 10s. on the previous quotation; Dundalk Steams are done at 10½, and are offered at the price; Atlantics were also offered at last price. In Steam Shares there are some changes. In General Mines there is an advance of 7s. 6d., and in Wicklow Coppers of £2; both stocks are steady at the prices, General Mines being buyers; Mining Company of Ireland are buyers at 14—offered over that price.

The principal change in Railways has been an advance of 30s. in Kingstown Stock, and a decline of 10s. in Droghedas; Cork and Bandons are also done at a reduction; of Cork and Passage there are sellers; Great Southern Stock advanced 5s, and is steady at the price, though more might have been had at the price; Killarneys are slightly better, owing to the rise in the Great Southern Stock; Midlands are steady, and Limericks offered, sellers predominating. In Preference Shares no change worthy of notice; Great Southern £4 per cent. stock is slightly better, and at the price there are buyers for both cash and account.

Some anxiety is expressed relative to the fate of the Commodore Perry, from Australia, and in London insurances have risen to 25 per cent.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅞
Account,	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅞ ½ ⅞
Account,	...	...	94⅞
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅞ ½
Account	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅞
Account,	...	...	94⅞
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅞ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅞ ½
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 55; Great Northern, 107¾ ½ ¾; Grand Trunks, 33⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ 8; London and North Western, 96⅞ 7 6 ½; London and South Western, 91⅞ ⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½ ½; Midland Stock, 108⅞; South Eastern, 89 ⅞ ⅛ 8; Lombardo-Venetian, 11-½; Turkish, old, 79¾; New, 62¼. Consols have again opened weak, and declined in price for money 94 5-16 7-16, and for April account 94½ ⅛, very little doing. Indian Loan 103⅞ 4⅛. Shares very inactive, and prices have declined about ⅛ to ½ per cent. Midland, the exception 108½ ⅞. Canadians dull. French unchanged. Lombardo-Venetian very flat 15-16 to 7-16 premium.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 12-10 P.M.—Rentes, 67.75. 3.30 p.m.—Market remains inactive. Rentes close at 67.70, or ¼ lower than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6⅛ ⅞; Caledonians, 93¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5; Great Northern, 107½ 8; Great Northern A, 100½ 2½; Great Western 67 8⅞; Great Western of Canada, 11⅛ ⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87⅞ ⅛; London and North Western, 96½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 45⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Midland, 108⅞ ½; North British, 60½; South Eastern, 87⅛ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61¼ ⅞; York and North Midland, 75½. Consols have been very inactive all day, and closed dull at 94 7-16 9-16, for the April account. Indian loan, 103⅞ 4⅛. Shares have also been very inactive, and prices close about ¼ to ⅞ lower than yesterday. The dealers are disposed to sell but very little real stock on market. Canadians dull; French flat; Rentes done at 67, 75, Lombardo-Venetian, ½ ⅞. Turkish old, 79¼ ⅞. New, 62¼.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The Funds are again flat to-day, but the reduction in the price of Consols did not exceed one-sixteenth. The Indian rupee paper continued in demand, with an upward tendency. The Railway Share market this day shows a further almost general reduction of ½. Sales still predominating. At Paris to-day the 3 per cent. Rentes opened ⅛ per cent. lower than the previous day.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

In all but political respects the feeling of the Stock Markets is favourable, but they are again suffering from that general distrust which seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, even when everything would seem most to counsel a policy that should assist the development of confidence and commerce.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets remain depressed, attention being still almost exclusively directed to the complications on the Continent. The funds, however, have not experienced any decline. The Share markets continue to droop. Demand for money is slack, owing to a new check to business; about £44,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for export, a portion being for India. A sum of £70,000 from the West Indies and Brazils was despatched to abroad.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	... ...	93¾
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	...	93⅞ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	... ...	93⅝ 93
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	...	93¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES.		
Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent. (Gov. Sec.) of £32 6s 2d	... ...	93 ½
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	... ...	241½
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid,	... ...	34½
National Bank, £25 paid,	... ..	61⅜
STEAM.		
Dundalk, limited	... ...	10½ 19½
MINES.		
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	4½ ⅝
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	... ...	60
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent. of £100	...	204
Great Southern and Western Stock,	...	114½
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual Class C	... ...	10½ x
Ditto, Class D	... ...	15½
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual	...	6⅝
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	... ...	10⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		[illegible]ive

On Saturdays business commences at half-past three o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are clo[illegible] o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be [illegible] 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14[illegible]

PRICES OF IRISH [illegible]	Mon.	T[illegible]	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94 [illegible]	94½	93¾ 94	95⅛	94	94½
Ditto for account			93¾			
3 per Cent. Reduced	93½	93⅞ ⅛	93½	93½ 93	93⅞	93⅞ ⅛
New 3 per Cent Stock	93¾	93⅞ ½	93½ ⅛	93½	93⅞	93⅞ ⅛
Ditto for accou[illegible]						
Bank Stock						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]ary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH.

[illegible]OGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
[illegible]TANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—No performance To-night.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—No performance To-night.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 8.
Morning Tide, 12-0. Evening Tide, 12-13.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communicatin can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 3, amounted to 52,416 copies, making an average of 8,736 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Marseilles	Six p.m., March 9.
America (Boston and Newfoundland (Q)	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.)	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ..	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (Ll)	One p.m., March 16.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta). China, &c., (S)	
America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

Black Dress Coat	£2 10 0
Black Dress Trousers	£1 1 0
Black Dress Vest	£0 10 6
	£4 1 6

The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
44, DAME-STREET,
Successors to John Lee.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY MARCH 9.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Kinglake, yielding to the request of Lord John Russell, postponed his motion respecting the annexation of Savoy to France until Monday next, the question came incidentally before both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle acknowledged that the design of the French Cabinet was long known to the English Government, although the latter pretended to have been taken by surprise; a number of *private* letters have passed between Lord John Russell and Lord Cowley upon this very question; but neither Parliament nor the country is to be favoured with any information as to the character of these communications. It would appear from this that we have two sorts of diplomacy—one public and acknowledged, the other secret and underhand. Parliament is favoured with one set of documents specially written for eventual publication, while an undercurrent of correspondence is preceding, which gives motion to the former, and guides it in a particular course. Manifestly, no great dependence can be placed upon mutilated and fragmentary despatches. There are gaps and lacunæ even in the portion which has been allowed to see the light: when questions are asked respecting letters to which allusion is made, although they cannot be found, the answer is, that they are unimportant or private. The suppression of correspondence is no new thing with Lord Palmerston. On the eve of the Russian War, Lord Palmerston habitually sent to Vienna two sets of correspondence—one intended to be published for the information of Englishmen, the other designed to guide our representative there. The Queen herself interfered to prevent so insidious a practice, but now we find the constitutional Lord John Russell pursuing the same course. Lord Derby, contrasting the open conduct of the French Minister with the mystery of our own, declared that the Government had acted most improperly in suppressing the private correspondence, and leading Parliament to suppose that the question had come upon them by surprise. The circumstances show clearly that Lord John Russell was well aware, from the period of the peace of Villafranca, that the French Emperor intended to claim Savoy, yet for eight months he did not utter a word of remonstrance in any authoritative shape; thus allowing it to be inferred that he intended to offer no opposition to the plan. Secresy is the bane of our diplomacy. The public journals teem with the correspondence between the French, Sardinian, and Austrian Courts. Three months hence, should Parliament be sitting, we may learn what part our Ministers are acting—at least so far as they permit their correspondence to be published.

In the House of Commons Mr. Byng moved for an address to her Majesty, expressive "of the gr[illegible]ful "acknowledgment of the House for her [illegible]jesty's "care in the promotion of the Treaty [illegible] France." Asserting that the political bearin[illegible] of the Treaty could not be separated from th[illegible] commercial, he yet ventured to censure those [illegible] mixed up the question of the annexation of [illegible]voy with it. The French [illegible] [illegible]nected the annexation of Savoy Court, at least, have [illegible] No demand for Savoy was made with the Treat[illegible] was signed and ratified, but on the until the T[illegible] Treaty was completed a formal claim is very de[illegible] the "recovery," not merely of Savoy, but ma[illegible] Nice. If we rightly interpret the ominous clause in the Emperor's Speech, in reference to territorial "limits indicated by nature herself," allusion is also made to Belgium. France receives a great portion of her coal and iron at present from Belgium, but in case of war with that country, the Treaty will enable her to procure these necessaries of war from us. The Emperor has certainly taken advantage of the Treaty, not only to demand Savoy, but to menace Belgium, and it is most necessary that, though England desires friendship and commercial intercourse with France, it should be known to Europe that she protests against her claim to additional territory under any pretence.

The Conservative leaders, however, wisely abstained from the responsibility of negativing the address, although, to use the words of Sir Hugh Cairns, the Treaty which calls forth this congratulation was "one-sided," "imperfect," and "faulty." The Cabinet had already succeeded in binding us to France, and even if the address were negatived, we should not be liberated from our engagements. The discussion on the claim to Savoy will take place on Monday night; perhaps, by that time Cavour's letter may have worked another in the Imperial policy, and render discussion useless.

WE print in our columns, to-day, a series of resolutions passed at a large clerical meeting of the Kilkenny Branch of the Church Education Society. Some time ago we commented upon the resolutions passed at a similar meeting of the Committee of the Central Society in Dublin. Since that time complaints have been made that the Central Committee did not, upon that occasion, give sufficient clearness to the expression of their sentiments upon the Primate's letter. This defect, if it did exist, is fully remedied as far as the Kilkenny Society is concerned. With them the trumpet gives no uncertain sound; its blast is clear and shrill, and sounds forth determined war against the National System. They "deeply regret" the course that the Primate has adopted, and consider the reasons which he has given for it to be "most inconclusive and unsatisfactory." They assert that no settlement of the Education question will be satisfactory to them, or, as they believe, to the great body of the laity of the Established Church, which does not admit in its integrity the distinctive principle of the "free and "unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures in their "Schools." This principle they maintain as firmly as ever, and are determined that no alleged difficulty of position, either as regards funds or otherwise, shall cause them to swerve from what they consider to be the path of duty. We trust that their example will be widely imitated, and that the different branch societies will follow in their wake, and boldly assert their constant adhesion to the great principle of Church Education. Now that the question has again been ventilated, we are sure that the Clergy of Ireland will again express, as they have for 30 years done, that they are as firmly as ever opposed to a system which binds down the Scriptures, and prohibits their free and unrestricted use. Surely, if the principle was right 30 years ago, it is so now; and if a compromise was wrong then, it is so still. If the Central Committee did not, upon the occasion mentioned above, allude expressly to the unsatisfactory portion of the Primate's letter, we are sure that this result did not arise from an abandonment of their cherished principle, but from a sense of deep respect for his Grace's exalted character. An opportunity will soon be afforded for the amplest discussion of the matter, when the April Clerical meetings, now so near, are held. The conductors of the Church Education Society will, we doubt not, then express, clearly and fully, their unshrinking determination to abide by their principles. Ireland expects that *every man* will do his duty. If we would bear the shock of the present crisis, we must remember that we all, as individuals, have duties to perform. "Stand fast, 95th," said Wellington, at Waterloo. "No fear, sir; we know our duty," was the response. We trust that we know our duty, and, knowing it as we do, we must for ever deprecate any compromise of its principles, however slight.

The *Times* on her Majesty's Reception of the Officers of the Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Yesterday the capital of the British Empire witnessed a spectacle which must carry a few old men among us back to the days of their youth, when the First Napoleon was planning the subjection of their country, and from north to south the population was in arms against him. The Queen, ever ready to recognise any expression of the national will, had graciously fixed the day for the reception of the officers of Volunteer Corps throughout Great Britain. In spite of a few faint cavils and sneers, the movement of last year has created a great national institution. Some 70,000 young men, belonging for the most part to the more affluent classes of society, have found that they can spare time from their various avocations to fit themselves for the defence of their country, should an enemy ever invade its shores. We, who have been so much interested in the movement from the beginning, have not ceased to watch its progress during the last few months, and it is with no undue wish to verify our own predictions that we say the success has been equal to the most sanguine hopes which the friends of the Volunteer service could have formed. Although shortly after the first corps were established the temper of the French Government underwent a change; although the journals which had been filled with revilings of England and provocations to war were silenced or commanded to change their note; although the Cabinet of the French Emperor appeared to defer to English views on the Italian question, and the Head of the State broke with that Ultramontane clergy which represents the principle of hostility to our country, yet the formation of Rifle Corps did not perceptibly slacken. Wherever you go you will hardly find a young gentleman who is not affiliated to some local or professional corps. Tailors' shops are full of grey and green tunics, the gunmakers and outfitters are driving a brisk business, and the sharp word of command echoes in the great buildings and in the very thoroughfares of the metropolis. Nor is there any reason to suppose that frivolity, or listlessness, or the desire of an uniform, has driven the young men of this country to their new pursuit. Most of them are busily engaged, and have to snatch an hour for drill from important employments; others give up their evenings, their time of rest from a long day's labour, in order to become effective members of their corps. The late autumn and the winter have been particularly inclement; gales of wind surpassing in violence anything that has been felt in these latitudes for years, sharp frosts, heavy falls of snow, and deluges of rain have made week after week gloomy, oppressive, and wretched. The season was calculated to try the mettle of the Volunteer Riflemen. It was something like campaigning to turn out daily in the wet and drill with damp clothes for an hour, while a cold, sharp, sleety wind was whistling between the files. When we remember that no man comes to drill unless he pleases, and that each volunteer leaves a comfortable room with a good fire behind him, we may congratulate the corps on the public spirit they have evinced. Their little Crimeas in the muddy meadows of England have been bravely dared, and we may hope that greater hardships will be confronted with equal readiness.

Queen Victoria may, then, w[illegible] be proud of her Volunteers, and receive their offi[illegible] with all the honours due to military rank. Yesterday they came by hundreds from all parts of th[illegible] country to display their devotion to their Sovere[illegible], and to represent the corps which have elected them. Whatever may be the opinion of the R[illegible]lars, we may be allowed to say that the Volunte[illegible] officers, as they appeared yesterday, did no disgra[illegible] to the military name. Their uniforms looked [illegible], much better than we were disposed to anticip[illegible]. Nor have the officers themselves any reason [illegible] ashamed of their personal appearance. They are a fine, manly set of fellows, belonging to the same class which enters the regular army, and they seem likely to make as good leaders as those who hold the Queen's commission. Their appearance and bearing were in the highest degree creditable to the force which they represented, and gave promise that the enthusiasm which has been spent on the movement will not be thrown away.

Such a ceremony as that of yesterday is, however, not to be considered merely as a pageant. The Queen of England yesterday received the homage of a class of men who are not to be found in any other country of Europe. The Volunteer Corps embody especially that energetic healthy spirit which is to be found in the youth of England—the spirit which leads them into the fiercely contested school games of boyhood, which carries them at a riper age over brooks and fences in the hunting field, up Alpine ridges, to Arctic islands, across the deserts of Africa, or the prairies of the American Continent. The life of the Volunteer system is, as we have often said, that the drilling and the shooting are likely to take their place in the domain of "sport." Undoubtedly, danger to the State will at any time send hundreds of thousands into the ranks, induce them to submit to the strictest discipline, and to assimilate themselves to regular troops. But it is too much to expect that in time of profound peace a large body of educated and generally busy men will transform themselves into soldiers, and continue year after year to put themselves under the drill-sergeants, unless there be something in a Volunteer's life to interest, and, if we must say it, to amuse. The Queen has the services of 70,000 men in the full vigour of age and health, and far above the average in strength and activity. This great engine of national defence has been called into being by the desire to place the country beyond even the possibility of insult, but it could never have been created unless there had existed that fund of energy and animal spirits which distinguishes our youth. Such men as attended the levee yesterday, and the thousands whom they command, form a body of men incomparably superior in *physique* to any army in the world; but it is well to consider that they are held together by two bonds—the fear of foreign aggression and the love of military exercises, and that when the former inducement to perseverance slackens the other should be brought into effect. The encouragement of rifle practice, with prizes for shooting, and perhaps an occasional review or inspection, may well be resorted to to keep up the enthusiasm which now exists.

We say thus much to the authorities, believing that human nature is the same in a Rifleman as in any other being. But still we would exhort the officers whom the Queen honoured yesterday to return home, and, the pleasures of the levee and ball being over, to fall to work in earnest to make their corps what they should be. A few months' more steady exertion, and all difficulties will be overcome. When drill has gone on through the spring, and the use of the rifle is pretty well understood by the men, then the Volunteers will be entitled to take the high place which they claim in the defence of the country. Not till then will they have redeemed the pledge they gave in joining their respective corps and taking the oath of allegiance. Not till then will they render justice to the Government which supplies them with arms, and the public which has supported them by its admiration and sympathy. Let the Volunteer officers reflect that her Majesty, by receiving them with especial solemnity, gives a proof of her confidence in their earnestness and zeal, and the thought, we are sure, will incite them to check in their corps any tendency to dilettante soldiering. When we see what the Volunteers are by nature and education, we expect great things from them, and it depends on their officers that we shall not be disappointed.

The *Daily News* on the Army Estimates:—

Mr. Sidney Herbert confesses that the Army Estimates are "enormous," and the admission cannot be kept too constantly before the public. The voting of fifteen millions of public money for the Army is a serious matter, and challenges the industrious scrutiny of every member of the Legislature. Before any man gives his assent to a single one of the twenty-three votes into which the Estimates are divided, let him be satisfied of two things: first, that the Minister has some definite object upon which the money demanded is to be spent, and that the object is necessary; secondly, that the sum asked is reasonable in amount. To spend money without purpose is the feeblest form of extravagance, and worthy of the worst spendthrift. To spend more money than is required is folly in a private individual and criminal in the stewards of a nation. If the spirit of Joseph Hume still survives in any member of the House of Commons, he will not neglect the opportunity afforded him. The detailed form in which the Army Estimates are now printed affords considerable means of information, and a careful perusal of that document will at all events enable any economist to select the points upon which full explanation should be required from the Minister. Take an instance.

Out of the whole twenty-three votes for the military service there are only seven larger than that which is set down against fortifications. And of the eleven votes which have been increased this year there are only two which exceed the increased demand for the same period. The first sum demanded last year for fortifications was £325,072, which was, by a supplementary estimate, increased to £448,572. This year the sum demanded is £645,355, being an increase of nearly £200,000. Again, in the present Estimates, the sum is put down without comment, whereas last year the details occupied four folio pages. It is probable that Mr. Sidney Herbert will explain the matter when he comes to vote No. 12; indeed, so much might be gathered from his speech in moving the Estimates. The Report upon the National Defences is now in the hands of the Government, and it may be that this increased demand for fortifications is somehow connected with that report, though it must be said that the sum of £645,000 must have been fixed before the Defence Commissioners had made up their minds on the subject. All these things show the paramount necessity of a full explanation. But again, scarcely a day elapses without some rumour that the Government are about to buy or to take lands for the purpose of erecting batteries or forts. Only a few nights ago, Lord Ashley questioned the Government as to whether some work near Portsmouth was not commanded by a neighbouring but undefended height. One day we hear of erecting defences at Portland—another day the War-office is in treaty for the purchase of Shooter's hill—and the last story is that they are about to appropriate some land near Liverpool—a plan against which, it seems, there is a vigorous opposition. Now, what does all this mean? Let the Government declare at once their intentions. It is idle to suppose that the House of Commons will vote something more than £645,000 in a single year, unless they know what is to be done with it.

In the first place, then, as has been observed, Mr. Sidney Herbert must state the general principles upon which any land fortifications are needed at all in this country. Millions of money may be spent in buying land, making tunnels, and laying down rails—the mere railroad may be admirably constructed—but it may lead from a swamp to a barren mountain, from nothing to nothing. It may be capitally made, but utterly useless. So it is with fortifications. As the Duke of Wellington said when he saw the lines at Devonport—"Capital lines! but they are in the wrong place." For years Parliament has been voting money for fortifications, without any explanation being given of the object of their construction. The increase of the vote should extinguish this absurd system. Nor is this all. Unless fortifications have been built upon some plan, it is not only impossible to know whether those already completed are of any use, but it is equally impossible to fix a limit to future demands. In railway enterprises the chief object is to close the capital account, and that must be hopeless until the purpose and termini of the line are definitely fixed. Let some general plan, then, of fortification for the United Kingdom be settled once for all, and then the merest tyro in the House of Commons will be able to check the Minister who proposes a useless expenditure on new fortifications. In every case the Minister will be called upon to show the relation of his proposed works to the plans already settled. Thus only is it possible to carry into execution a great plan of permanent defence without being guilty of unpardonable extravagance.

But, whilst it is essential that some general plan should be published before a single farthing is granted, it is important to remind Ministers that no plan of fortification will be tolerated at present which attempts more than the defence of our great arsenals. The defences of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, and Woolwich are the only places for which the public feel any serious alarm. They are the great arsenals of a great kingdom. They are our last reserve. Our fleets may be destroyed, our armies may be beaten, but so long as these arsenals remain, England has the means of repairing her strength and renewing the combat. To make these places secure there is not the slightest doubt that the House of Commons would liberally co-operate with any Minister. Nor is there any question that such conduct would be approved by the public. But if forts and batteries are to be erected north, south, east, and west—if Liverpool, or Bristol, or Hull, or Leith is to be fortified and protected with batteries, then it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will refuse to grant the supplies. Let the general plan for the works necessary to the defence of our arsenals be explained to the public, let the estimated cost of such works be also given, let the mode in which they will be occupied by troops be made manifest, and then if the scheme be approved, not only will those periodical panics, so injurious to the national character, cease, but the army expenses will at all events be most effectually controlled, even if they are not materially diminished.

The *Times* on the proposed Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France:—

"The correspondence respecting the proposed Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France" has been read with mixed feelings of pride and dissatisfaction. It is a proud thing to know that England has protested vigorously and sharply against a consummation which would stamp with iniquity a war professedly undertaken from good and generous motives. Her Majesty's servants have gone to the utmost limits of language in expressing their opinion of the Emperor's cherished design. On the other hand, it is not satisfactory to feel that it is all, probably, to no purpose; that the men who talk in this way are not prepared to back up their words with deeds; that the good sense of the nation would not support them, and that, therefore, all they say amounts to a clergyman's homily or an old woman's scold. The calm composure and sneering indifference with which the remonstrances are received indicate a feeling in France that the opposition will not go beyond talk. The storm of reprobation will blow over. The virago will exhaust herself, and sit down or walk away. It would be simple waste of power to defend when no attack is intended, or when it is confined to a few very long shots, showing the assailant's own measure of his incapacity. We read in this country with dignified contempt the envious remarks of the Continental press on the all-pervading character of our commerce or the extension of our Indian Empire. These writers, we say to ourselves, show what they would do, and what they cannot do; so we need take no notice of them. They elicit no reply. It is all the howling of the wind when the doors are shut, when the shutters are closed, the fire burning bright. France may gnaw off her fingers' ends for what we care. The tables are now turned. England is omnipotent on the Ganges, France on the slopes of the Alps. France is a mere name in Oude; England is only known to the Savoyard as a smoky metropolis a very long way off, where, in spite of testy old gentlemen and an officious police, a few coppers may be picked up out of the mud. The whole British navy might discharge every shot and every ounce of powder in its magazines against the Maritime Alps with no other result than the disturbance of some shingle. Not a Frenchman or a German can survive except by sufferance in Hindostan. So in these spheres we rail away at one another, and lay down the law with the impotence of fishfags, to whom Nature has given tongues and the law denied weapons. What has all the correspondence with France about Savoy and Nice come to? Simply that France will probably do as she lists, and it is not England that shall prevent her. True, England has delivered her soul; but there it ends. France may say to us, as Lord Ellenborough said to Mr. Hone, "Well, sir, protest, and go home." Is it to the honour of a great nation to talk so much when it can do so little? Would not fewer words have sufficed? Such reflections must have occurred to the readers of this correspondence Sensible people and men of the world have asked whether, after making up our minds what we should do, it would not have been best to let the matter alone, and even congratulate France on this addition to her territory and titles. This would have been superfluous as well as mean. France cares neither for our praise nor our blame in this matter. We are nothing to her, one way or the other.

What, then, does Mr. Kinglake propose to do, when the basis on which he proceeds and the very reason of his motion is that England has spoken her mind through her constitutional organs, and France cares not a straw for it? Mr. Kinglake proposes to enlarge the volume of abuse, to add Parliamentary to diplomatic invective, and to let the world read a debate as well as a correspondence. He proposes, too—and this is the final object of his motion—that her Majesty's Government should invoke all the Governments of Europe to join the chorus of remonstrance, if such be their pleasure. He would let France understand that all Europe hates her, fears her, and lets her alone, not for love, but perforce. Whether the appeal to the European Cabinets be answered or not, Mr. Kinglake promises a noble battery of vituperation from St. Stephen's. He will deliver at least one philippic, Mr. Horsman another, Mr. Fitzgerald a third; and the Emperor of the French will have the opportunity of seeing himself as these three gentlemen choose to see him. Should he wish their love he will be disappointed; should he prefer their fear he will be gratified. This is what Mr. Kinglake proposes. Parliament with its hundred tongues is to speak its mind, confessedly all the more because the operation will be purely intellectual. The House of Commons, too, with its usual wisdom, will take care that the crime shall be as great as possible; it will prove that we enjoy an alliance with the worst man in the world, that we are leagued with an intriguer and aggressor, and duped by him; that the offence committed is unpardonable by the code of Europe; yet that Europe pardons it; and that the very foundations of justice are now disturbed and incapable of restoration to their former solidity. It will be most delightful to see all this proved with keen logic and extensive research; to see it brought home to our hearts with the charms of eloquence, always with the same inevitable conclusion that, bad as it all is, we must swallow it still, and reckon France our friend. For the parallel to this new stage of national remonstrance which Mr. Kinglake desires, we have to suppose the German Diet or the Corps Legislatif at Paris denouncing the annexation of Scinde or of Oude. In these cases we should not trouble ourselves to reply to the critics; we should go on our ways, and request them to go theirs.

There are wrongs that call to Heaven for vengeance. The blood cries from the ground. The spectral image haunts our very hearths, and the distant cry disturbs our household festivities. But Victor Emmanuel is no suppliant or martyr. He has done all with his eyes open, and were he now to retain Savoy it is probable he would be the knave of the story. He has found his advantage in the worst that may now happen; for Milan, be it only safe, is surely no bad exchange for Savoy. He desires to be King of Italy, and now, like invaders who have burnt the fleet in which they landed, he has cast away his Transalpine territory. As for the people, we might rather be under the old Counts of Savoy than the modern Emperors of France, but they don't seem themselves strongly impressed with the difference of the two allegiances. So there is no appeal to the feelings or to the imagination in this case. What the people of England do feel is, first, the change of the frontier, then the ill-look imparted to the late Italian War, undertaken, as the world was assured at the time, for public reasons alone. France, it is admitted, is pushing her frontier, and removing her own and her neighbour's landmarks. Ever ready to burst her bounds, she is beginning from the Mediterranean, and who can tell whether she may not soon push her boundary eastward all the way to the German Ocean? Perhaps we feel still more that the frontier of France is a sacred line, written in holy blood, and marked by innumerable monuments of great deeds. Yet, after half a century, it is rational to ask, may not such ideas be suffered to grow old, and what is it to us, or the world at large, if France gains a mountainous province, and 600,000 souls, the population of our own Tower Hamlets? Surely this is not worth a European war, and the loss of more lives than are in all Savoy? The gain of power to France cannot be so considerable as to compel European precautions. Let her push on to the Rhine, and Germany will see to herself; but, as France can now drop into Piedmont at any time she pleases from the passes of Mont Cenis, she cannot gain much by the possession of the other much more difficult approaches.

After all, the sting of the affair is, that Englishmen feel they have been cajoled. They thought this a war of Italian independence. They set Italy against Austria, and cared not how much the former gained from the latter. It now appears that the Emperor of the French had no idea of serving without reward. So the Emperor has taken his little *honorarium*, not from Sardinia, but from Austria, for Sardinia has compensation, Austria none. But Englishmen seem to feel deceived. They were carried along by a generous enthusiasm, and imagined this war to be for liberty and independence. But grant we have been duped—grant that we should have cared little for Magenta or Solferino if we had supposed it all for land and dominion, what is now to be done? We have assented, consented, and rejoiced. We have given our tacit sanction to all that has been done. What is it to us, then, if the King of Sardinia arranges with his powerful ally a transfer of territory which leaves him still richer in land and men than he was before? We may be vexed to feel we have been the victims of hypocritical professions, but that is not of itself sufficient ground for interrupting the peace of all Europe, and demanding explanations that might any day lead to war.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Last night, for the first time, Mozart's famous work, "Le Nozze di Figaro," was presented to a Dublin audience, and the manner in which the various difficulties of a first representation were overcome was deserving of the highest approbation. Like "Don Giovanni," it contains a number of prominent parts, all of which were on this occasion amply sustained. The gems of the evening, however, were the arias "Voi che sapete," sung by Madame Borchardt; and "Dove sono," by Madame Rudersdorff. They were both honoured with the most enthusiastic applause. The style and artistic skill displayed by the latter are such as to ensure her a most cordial reception. As a matter of course, the acting of Mademoiselle Piccolomini, as *Susanna*, was irreproachable; and the powerful voice of Signor Aldighieri was conspicuous throughout.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a young lad, named John Keogh, aged 10 years, whose body had been found floating in the Liffey opposite Luke-street, the evening previous. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

Fashionable Intelligence.

LONDON, THURSDAY.

The Prince of Wales arrived from Oxford yesterday forenoon, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness left the Palace shortly before 6 o'clock in the afternoon on his return to the University of Oxford.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took leave of the Queen, and left the Palace about 12 o'clock for Frogmore-house, Windsor, attended by Lady Fanny Howard.

After the Volunteer Court at St. James', her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Present:—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, and Lord Proby.

The Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk of the Council, attended.

Viscount Torrington and General Sir Edward Bowater were Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Colonel and Mrs. Verner have left the Hibernian Hotel, for Verner's-bridge, Armagh.

Mr. and the Lady Letitia Aldworth, of Newmarket House, have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

Dominick Trant, Esq., of Belgard Castle, county Dublin, has appointed Charles Broderick, Esq., of Tarmon, county Roscommon, agent to his Dublin and Roscommon estates.

Latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Lady Rossmore, Mr. and Miss Wauchope and suite; Richard O. Aldworth, Esq., D.L., Lady Letitia Aldworth, Miss Aldworth and suite; Lady Fetherston, Mrs. Harnett and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carew, the Misses Field, Captain Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Hart; Messrs. Owens, Brownall, Kearney, G. Lynch, Staunton, Dunne, Ryan, Fergusson. Departures—The Hon. Mrs. and Miss O'Grady, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; the Dean of Armagh and Mrs. Disney, the Dean of Waterford, Mrs. and Miss Stuart French, Mr. and Mrs. Fewton, Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. and the Misses Finnucane, Captain and Mrs. Butler and family.

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has lately licensed the Rev. G. Hopton Scott to the temporary sole charge of the important parish of Ledgebrook, cum Allington, with two churches, in the lengthened leave of absence of the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Wilson, who has been afflicted for some time with very severe sickness, granting the *locum tenens* the rectory-house, servants, male and female, garden, &c., and £120 per annum.

The Rev. George Kirkpatrick has been licensed as incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Mayne, in the county of Westmeath and Diocese of Meath, upon the nomination of the Rev. Wm. Eames, Vicar of Rathgraffe.

The Rev. Robert O'Callaghan, D.D., Rector of Castlecomer, preached at the Castle Chapel on Sunday last.

The Army.

Major-General Henry Charles Russell, Royal Artillery, expired on Tuesday, at his residence Rose-cottage, Charlton. The deceased officer was a veteran in the service, having entered the regiment as second-lieutenant in April, 1802. The subsequent promotions were—first-lieutenant in September, 1803; captain in July, 1808; major in May, 1825; lieutenant-colonel in January, 1837; colonel in November, 1846; and Major-General in June, 1854. Although of advanced age the deceased had not retired from the corps, and would have been appointed to the command of one of the new batteries as staff-officer.

Major Rogers, Royal Artillery, is ordered to join his battery at Bermuda, and Lieutenant B. H. Forster is to proceed to Australia to take up his appointment as aide-de-camp to Major-General Pratt, Commandant of the Forces in that colony.

On Wednesday morning two of Captain Grant's ambulatory cooking waggons were delivered over to Sir R. Dacres, Commandant of the Royal Artillery, with directions from the War-office to traverse them a distance of fifty miles, with a view to ascertain their efficiency for cooking food during march.

The Navy.

The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded to Commander Taylor, of the Firefly, a letter forwarded to Lord John Russell by Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, acknowledging, on behalf of the French Government, the services rendered by the crew of the Firefly in saving the crew of the Blanche Marie, wrecked in October last.

The launch at Woolwich of the Borassa, screw corvette, 21 guns, took place yesterday, at three o'clock. The public were admitted to the yard without restriction.

The Rhadamanthus, Master Commander Sturdee, arrived at Pembroke on Thursday sen. with stores and jury rigging for the Howe, 121, which vessel was launched on Wednesday, and as soon as ready will be navigated to Devonport, to be fitted with her engines, &c., for commission.

During the past year no less than 36,278 tons of ships of war have been built, and it is proposed to build during the ensuing year, 39,934 tons.

There are at present 4 iron-cased ships building by contract. Two of them of 6039 tens, and 1200-horse power, and two smaller of 3268 tons each; the total cost for building being estimated at £1,355,807, including machinery.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday:—Lieutenants—Loftus C. H. Robinson, to be flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Bruce, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; F. M. Prattent, to the Centurion; Arthur H. Filmore, to the Donegal. Paymaster—Edward H. Stanton, to the Falcon.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ENGAGED PASSAGES BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS FROM MARCH TO JUNE, 1860.

MARCH 12TH.

Southampton to Gibraltar—Ensign Williams, Col. and Mrs. Franklyn, Major Hibbert, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hamersley.
Southampton to Malta—Lady H. Kavanagh, Lieut. Atkinson.
Southampton to Alexandria—Mr. T. Saunders.
Southampton to Bombay—Lt. P. de Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Cornet Stopford, Mr. D. C. Pedder, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Glass, Mr. Portman.
Marseilles to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach, Mr. Rosser, Mr. H. Maxwell, Sir C. Oakeley, Mrs. West.
Southampton to Mauritius—Brevet Colonel Burgmann, R.E., and Mrs. and Miss Burgmann.
Marseilles to Mauritius—Messrs. A. Maroussem, E. Raffray, H. Poulin, E. Harel, A Durand, A. Paillotte, Mrs. and Miss Van der Mersch.
Southampton to Ceylon—Mr. Morphew.

MARCH 20TH.

Southampton to Gibraltar—Mr. St. Hilaire.
Southampton to Calcutta—Captain and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. J. W. M'Mullen, Captain R. Murray.
Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr. G. M. Blacker, Lady Jackson and two children, Captain and Mrs. Bivar and infant, Mr. H. A. Eglinton.
Southampton to Madras—Mr. and Miss Reade, Mr. W. Turnbull, Lieutenant J. J. Barclay, Mr. C. H. Carr, Major-General and Mrs. M'Cleverty, governess, and three children, Mrs. Sullivan and infant.
Marseilles to Madras—Mrs. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Miss Phillips.
Southampton to Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and infant.
Southampton to Honkgong—Mr. A. Walkinshaw.
Marseilles to Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, Mr. D. O. Vail.
Southampton to Shanghai—Mr. Cowdery, Mr. G. Gray.
Marseilles to Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Man, Mr. J. S. Coysh.
Southampton to Singapore—Mr. J. Fry.
Alexandria to Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Puttfarcken, Mr. Strokharch.

MARCH 27TH.

Southampton to Bombay—Lieut. W. Blakeney.

APRIL 4TH.

Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs. Halleur, Major Wilson.
Marseilles to Calcutta—Capt. E. Turney.
Southampton to Madras—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jr. Bilderbeck, Lieut. B. L. and Mrs Gordon.
Southampton to China—Ens. Masefield, Paymaster Hunt, Staff Surgeon Rennie.
Suez to Singapore—Mr. L. Cateaux.
Southampton to Hongkong—Mr. W. Chapman.
Marseilles to Hongkong—Mr. George Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaldecott.

APRIL 12TH.

Marseilles to Bombay—Mrs. Crankshaw, Sir George Clerk and aide-de-camp.
Marseilles to Reunion—Mr. J. Lelievre.

APRIL 20TH.

Southampton to Madras—Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Capt. Blood, Mrs. F. G. Hodgson.
Marseilles to Madras—Mrs. R. S. Ellis.
Southampton to Shanghai—Mr. E. Harrison.

PRESENTATION.

On Monday evening, the Protestant friends of J. S. Sloane, Esq., C.E., presented him with an address and testimonial, in consideration of his sterling worth, at 8, Gardiner-row. The testimonial consisted of a first-class prismatic compass, with azimuth and sun glasses, such being requisite in his professional pursuits, and it was most gratifying to find that the kindness which prompted the gift to Mr. Sloane was sympathised in by Messrs. Archbutt, the instrument makers, of London, who, on hearing of the object for which the instrument was purchased, added to it a valuable leather case and shoulder-belt.

LOUGH CORRIB TRAFFIC.—It is with very great pleasure we witness the daily increase of traffic upon Lough Corrib. The steamer Father Daly, on her trip on Tuesday, brought down for the Dublin market 10 stall-fed heifers, with 150 prime fat sheep, the property of B. L. Guinness, and J. S. Dawson, Esqrs., two gentlemen who have recently purchased property upon the shores of the lake, whose improved system of farming is of very considerable advantage to local farmers. A considerable number of fat pigs were unavoidably left behind upon this occasion. Indeed, were the Father Daly a much larger craft, it would appear ample freight could be had for her. The spring operations having commenced, the agriculturists are now busily engaged, which has retarded the shipping of corn for this market, of which there is an abundant supply in the country.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

London, Thursday.
...rince of Wales arrived from Oxford yesterday fo... ...tended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce a... ...nt-Colonel Keppel, at Buckingham Palace. H... ...ighness left the Palace shortly before 6 o'clock in t... ...n on his return to the University of Oxford.
...oyal Highness the Duchess of Kent took lea... ...Queen, and left the Palace about 12 o'cloc... ...gmore-house, Windsor, attended by Lady Fann...
...the Volunteer Court at St. James', her Majest... ...Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Present:— ...yal Highness the Prince Consort, Viscoun... ...on, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, th... ...Somerset, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl o... ...he Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon... ...C. Lewis, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Ea... ...Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis o... ...y, Viscount Castlerosse, Viscount Bury, and Lor...
...Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk of the Counci...
...nt Torrington and General Sir Edward Bowate... ...rd and Groom in Waiting.

...el and Mrs. Verner have left the Hibernia... ...r Verner's-bridge, Armagh.
...and the Lady Letitia Aldworth, of New... ...ouse, have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.
...nick Trant, Esq., of Belgard Castle, count... ...has appointed Charles Broderick, Esq., of Tarmo... ...Roscommon, agent to his Dublin and Roscommo...
...t arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Lad... ...e, Mr. and Miss Wauchope and suite; Richard O... ...h, Esq., D.L., Lady Letitia Aldworth, Miss Aldworth... ...e; Lady Fetherston, Mrs. Harnett and family, Mr... ...R. Carew, the Misses Field, Captain Lloyd, Mr... ...Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Mrs. and Mis... ...Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Hart... ...Owens, Brownall, Kearney, G. Lynch, Staunton... ...Ryan, Fergusson. Departures—The Hon. Mrs. and... ...Grady, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; the Dean of... ...and Mrs. Disney, the Dean of Waterford, Mrs. and... ...art French, Mr. and Mrs. Fewton, Mr. and Mrs... ...Mrs. and the Misses Finnucane, Captain and Mrs... ...d family.

The Church.

...ord Bishop of Lincoln has lately licensed the Rev... ...n Scott to the temporary sole charge of the im... ...parish of Ledgebrook, cum Allington, with tw... ...in the lengthened leave of absence of the Rector... ...Alfred Wilson, who has been afflicted for some tim... ...y severe sickness, granting the *locum tenens* th... ...ouse, servants, male and female, garden, &c., an... ...annum.
...v. George Kirkpatrick has been licensed as incum... ...he Perpetual Curacy of Mayne, in the county o... ...th and Diocese of Meath, upon the nomination o... ...Wm. Eames, Vicar of Rathgraffe.
...ev. Robert O'Callaghan, D.D., Rector of Castl... ...eached at the Castle Chapel on Sunday last.

The Army.

...General Henry Charles Russell, Royal Artiller... ...n Tuesday, at his residence Rose-cottage, Charlto... ...sed officer was a veteran in the service, havi... ...the regiment as second-lieutenant in April, 180... ...equent promotions were—first-lieutenant in Se... ...1803; captain in July, 1808; major in May, 182... ...t-colonel in January, 1837; colonel in Novemb... ...d Major-General in June, 1854. Although of a... ...ge the deceased had not retired from the corps, a... ...ve been appointed to the command of one of th... ...eries as staff-officer.
...Rogers, Royal Artillery, is ordered to join his ba... ...ermuda, and Lieutenant B. H. Forster is to proce... ...alia to take up his appointment as aide-de-camp... ...eneral Pratt, Commandant of the Forces in th...
...dnesday morning two of Captain Grant's ambulat... ...waggons were delivered over to Sir R. Dacres, Co... ...of the Royal Artillery, with directions from th... ...ce to traverse them a distance of fifty miles, wit... ...ascertain their efficiency for cooking food during...

The Navy.

...Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded to Co... ...Taylor, of the Firefly, a letter forwarded to Lord Jo... ...by Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, ...dging, on behalf of the French Government, the s... ...endered by the crew of the Firefly in saving the cre... ...Blanche Marie, wrecked in October last.
...aunch at Woolwich of the Borassa, screw corvette... ...took place yesterday, at three o'clock. The publ... ...mitted to the yard without restriction.
...Rhadamanthus, Master Commander Sturdee, arriv... ...broke on Thursday sen. with stores and jury riggin... ...Howe, 121, which vessel was launched on We... ...and as soon as ready will be navigated to Devon... ...be fitted with her engines, &c., for commission.
...g the past year no less than 36,278 tons of ships o... ...e been built, and it is proposed to build during th... ...year, 39,934 tons.
...are at present 4 iron-cased ships building by co... ...Two of them of 6039 tons, and 1200-horse power, an... ...aller of 3268 tons each; the total cost for buildin... ...timated at £1,355,807, including machinery.
...following appointments were made on Wednesday:... ...ants—Loftus C. H. Robinson, to be flag lieutenant ... ...dmiral Bruce, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth... ...Prattent, to the Centurion; Arthur H. Filmore, to th... ...l. Paymaster—Edward H. Stanton, to the Falco...

...OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ENGAGED PA... ...ES BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA... ...PANY'S STEAMERS FROM MARCH TO JUN...

March 12th.

...hampton to Gibraltar—Ensign Williams, Col. and Mr... ...vn, Major Hibbert, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hamersley.
...hampton to Malta—Lady H. Kavanagh, Lieut. Atki...
...hampton to Alexandria—Mr. T. Saunders.
...hampton to Bombay—Lt. P. de Winton, Mr. and Mr... ...Cornet Stopford, Mr. D. C. Pedder, Mr. Walke... ...Scott, Mr. Glass, Mr. Portman.
...eilles to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach, M... ...Mr. H. Maxwell, Sir C. Oakeley, Mrs. West.
...hampton to Mauritius—Brevet Colonel Burgma... ...and Mrs. and Miss Burgmann.
...eilles to Mauritius—Messrs. A. Maroussem, E. Ra... ...Poulin, E. Harel, A Durand, A. Paillotte, Mrs. an... ...an der Mersch.
...hampton to Ceylon—Mr. Morphew.

March 20th.

...hampton to Gibraltar—Mr. St. Hilaire.
...hampton to Calcutta—Captain and Mrs. Jenkins, M... ...M'Mullen, Captain R. Murray.
...eilles to Calcutta—Mr. G. M. Blacker, Lady Jacks... ...children, Captain and Mrs. Bivar and infant, M... ...glinton.
...ampton to Madras—Mr. and Miss Reade, Mr. W... ...l, Lieutenant J. J. Barclay, Mr. C. H. Carr, Majo... ...and Mrs. M'Cleverty, governess, and three childre... ...livan and infant.
...illes to Madras—Mrs. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A... ...and Mrs. Gerard, Miss Phillips.
...mpton to Ceylon—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert an...
...mpton to Honkgong—Mr. A. Walkinshaw.
...lles to Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Walkinsha... ...Vail.
...mpton to Shanghai—Mr. Cowdery, Mr. G. Gray.
...les to Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Man, Mr. J. S...
...mpton to Singapore—Mr. J. Fry.
...dria to Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. an... ...farcken, Mr. Strokharch.

March 27th.

...mpton to Bombay—Lieut. W. Blakeney.

April 4th.

...mpton to Calcutta—Mrs. Halleur, Major Wilson.
...les to Calcutta—Capt. E. Turney.
...mpton to Madras—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bilder... ...t. B. L. and Mrs Gordon.
...mpton to China—Ens. Masefield, Paymaster Hunt... ...geon Rennie.
...Singapore—Mr. L. Cateaux.
...mpton to Hongkong—Mr. W. Chapman.
...les to Hongkong—Mr. George Moul, Dr. an... ...decott.

April 12th.

...les to Bombay—Mrs. Crankshaw, Sir George Clerk... ...de-camp.
...les to Reunion—Mr. J. Lelievre.

April 20th.

...pton to Madras—Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Capt... ...F. G. Hodgson.
...s to Madras—Mrs. R. S. Ellis.
...pton to Shanghai—Mr. E. Harrison.

PRESENTATION.

...ay evening, the Protestant friends of J. S. Sloane... ...presented him with an address and testimonial... ...ation of his sterling worth, at 8, Gardiner-row. ...monial consisted of a first-class prismatic compass... ...th and sun glasses, such being requisite in his... ...pursuits, and it was most gratifying to find that... ...which prompted the gift to Mr. Sloane was sym... ...by Messrs. Archbutt, the instrument makers, of... ...ho, on hearing of the object for which the instru... ...urchased, added to it avaluable leather case and... ...lt.

...Corrib Traffic.—It is with very great plea... ...itness the daily increase of traffic upon Lough... ...he steamer Father Daly, on her trip on Tues... ...ht down for the Dublin market 10 stall-fed... ...h 150 prime fat sheep, the property of B. ...s, and J. S. Dawson, Esqrs., two gentlemen ...recently purchased property upon the shores... ...e, whose improved system of farming is of... ...derable advantage to local farmers. A con... ...umber of fat pigs were unavoidably left b... ...this occasion. Indeed, were the Father Da y... ...rger craft, it would appear ample freight... ...ad for her. The spring operations having... ...l, the agriculturists are now busily engaged... ...retarded the shipping of corn for this market... ...ere is an abundant supply in the country.— ...*ndicator*.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Patrie* of yesterday evening says—"We believe ourselves in a position to state that on the question of Savoy, Sardinia shows such conciliatory intentions as might be expected from a country which owes its aggrandisement to France."

GERMANY.

Frankfort-on-Maine, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the proposals of the Holstein Committee have been accepted. In the discussion which preceded their adoption, the Danish Ambassador protested against any limit of the sovereignty of the King, or against the right of the Holstein Diet to pass definitive resolutions, and against the right of the Federal Diet to send execution troops. He further declared the readiness of the King to give up the projected assemblies of delegates, and said the Danish Government prefers to treat direct with the Diets. The publication of the protocol of this sitting of the Federal Diet was resolved upon.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 3rd March.—Sir H. Bulwer will shortly proceed to England on private family affairs. The Western Powers have made proposals to the Porte to assist in the maintenance of its rights in Servia and the Danubian Principalities, should any complications and an armed intervention take place there. It is stated that the Porte has requested a Treaty of Alliance with them for certain emergencies.

SARDINIA.

Turin, 8th March.—The *Opinione* affirms that in the note of the 2nd March, relative to Savoy, Count Cavour expresses the attachment of the Government of the King to the Provinces, but, at the same time, true to the principle which he supported in Central Italy, he declared his intention to interrogate the population in a manner to be established by Parliament, reserving, besides, the question of the frontier, and guarantees to be given to Savoy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Mr. Cobden states that he will return to his Parliamentary duties the first week in April.

THE CONTINENTAL MAILS.

The French or German mails have not yet arrived.

TIDAL PHENOMENON.

The prediction of an extraordinary high tide has been fulfilled. The wind was also favourable, and the accumulated waters rushed up the Thames with a velocity seldom known in European rivers.

A telegram from Southampton says that the tide at high water yesterday was not higher than the usual spring tides.

LORD CAMPDEN AND THE CORK ELECTION.

The *Globe* calls upon Lord Campden to justify himself completely by making known the entire history of the discreditable use made of his name during the Cork election, after he had written to repudiate the sentiments attributed to him.

DEPARTURE OF THE NORTH BRITAIN FOR PORTLAND.

Queenstown, Thursday.—The Canadian mail steamer, North Britain, arrived at 10 a.m., took mails, passengers, and latest telegrams on board, and sailed for Portland, at 6 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER FOR NEW YORK.

Queenstown, Thursday.—The (s.s.) City of Manchester arrived here at one p.m., after taking passengers and latest telegrams on board, and sailed for New York immediately.

CLARE ELECTION.

London, Thursday.—The Committee met to-day, and the case was opened for the petitioners against the return of Mr. White.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

In reply to the Earl of Carnarvon,

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, that several private letters had passed between Lords Russell and Cowley on the subject of the annexation of Savoy, but they did not in any way affect the case.

The Marquis of NORMANBY deprecated private communications under such circumstances.

Earl GREY took a similar view.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought that Parliament was entitled to full information, and blamed the negligence of Lord J. Russell.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that when private correspondence of this kind took place, it ought to be left in the Foreign Office as a record.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said there was no desire to conceal anything, or it had not been necessary to state the fact of the private correspondence, which might have been best concealed.

The Earl of DERBY said there was a third party interested in the business—viz., the French Minister—who had frankly informed our own that in certain contingencies the annexation of Savoy would be demanded. The Government had acted most improperly in suppressing the private correspondence, and leading Parliament to suppose that the project had come upon them by surprise.

After some remarks from the Duke of Argyll, the subject dropped.

The House adjourned at 6-10 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Mr. KINGLAKE, in reply to an appeal from Lord John Russell, consented to postpone his motion respecting Savoy till Monday week.

WINE LICENCES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said tomorrow he should introduce a bill on the subject of wine licences.

THE WHITWORTH RIFLE.

In reply to various questions,

Mr. S. HERBERT said it appeared from various experiments that the Whitworth rifle could only be made with the Whitworth metal, which would raise the cost to £10 for each; even with the ordinary metal it would still be dearer than the ordinary rifle.

THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

Mr. SCULLY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Ministers, being all Protestants (while a large portion of the subjects are Catholics), it is the intention of the present Government to observe faithfully the principle of absolute non-intervention, as far, at least, as regards the territories and sovereignty of the Pope?

Lord PALMERSTON assured the hon. member that the policy of the Government was not influenced by the religion of the members of the Cabinet, but by higher motives. The policy of the Government, he repeated, was to leave Italy to arrange her own affairs according to her own notions: that, and that alone, was their policy, and if other nations adopted the same course, he felt sure Italy would, in the end, place herself in a position of happiness and prosperity.

THE CORK ELECTION.

Mr. LONGFIELD asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether his attention had been called to statements in local newspapers, that two of the representative peers of Ireland voted for a candidate at the recent election for Cork, and whether such statements are true or not?

Mr. CARDWELL said that he had not received any information on the matter.

FRENCH EXPORTATION OF COOLIES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. CAVE, having been vainly appealed to by the Government to postpone his motion to that of Mr. Byng, moved an address for copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and France, in respect to the legalisation of the exportation of the natives of British India, as indentured labourers, to French colonies. He said that emigration from the Indian coast could not be voluntary. If we allowed France to take our subjects in this way, we must allow other nations to do the same. He blamed the Treaty as binding France to do nothing but what she was already bound to do. He called on the House to resist this measure.

Sir M. FARQUHAR seconded the motion. Pointing out the many restrictions in favour of the emigrants when taken to the British West Indies, none of which existed in the case of France, they must extend to the Dutch and Spaniards the privilege granted to France. He trusted that, before the Treaty was signed, a distinct understanding would be introduced, pledging France not to carry on the exportation of negroes from Africa.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted there was much cause for hesitation to this Treaty. It arose out of the representations made to France against her exportation of negroes, and the counter representation of France. They ended in agreeing to allow France the same privileges in the exportation of coolies as those possessed by ourselves. It was found that the coolies in the Mauritius had greatly improved in every way—the exportation had greatly differed from the slave trade, when one nation made war on another to obtain slaves; he had, therefore, seeing the advantage this nation had obtained, agreed to allow to France the privilege of the exportation of coolies. At the same time, he admitted, there were many disadvantages compared with exportation to our own colonies, when they were subject to British control. Their chief object in agreeing to the Treaty was to put an end to the contract into which the French Government had entered for the supply of labourers from the African coast. He had no objection to produce the papers demanded by the motion.

After some remarks from Mr. Kinnaird, the motion was agreed to.

ADDRESS ON THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. BYNG then, amid the cheers of his party, rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to assure her—"That, having considered the Treaty of Commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House beg leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgment for this new proof of her Majesty's desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects; and to assure her Majesty that we shall take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to a system which will promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, and tend to the extension of trade." After quoting some previous instances to show that he was pursuing an admitted precedent, he observed that it was impossible to separate the political and commercial bearings of the Treaty. He praised the foreign policy of the Government as being at once temperate, conciliatory, and firm; while warmly approving of the policy of non-intervention, it did not, he said, interfere with the extension of our commercial dealings with other countries. The question of Savoy had been mixed up with the Treaty; on this head he declared his opinion that the interests of the country were in safe hands. He approved of the Treaty because, on our side, it was another step in the direction of free trade and the simplification of our tariff. He denied that the negociation for the Treaty had been entered into in the spirit of barter or bargain; it was not strictly a Treaty of reciprocity, but it was one, nevertheless, for the benefit of other nations. He passed a warm eulogium on the consequences of the Treaty to mankind, and on the patriotism and sacrifices of Mr. Cobden in negociating it. He urged the House not to let individual discrepancies of opinion interfere with the united expression of approval of so great a measure, uniting two great nations in a common bond of reciprocal interest.

Mr. E. BAINES seconded the motion. He declared that all the great branches of industry in the North and Midland Counties warmly approved of the Treaty, and showed that our exports to France and the amount of our intercourse were immeasurably below what was intended by nature, and what it might be for the mutual benefit of the two countries. The present Treaty was the close of 40 years of commercial reform, from which the country benefited largely. The experience of those years was such as to show that they might take the final step with perfect safety.

Mr. LINDSAY said that reference in support of the Treaty had been made to the Treaty of 1786, which, nevertheless, was a stronger Treaty than the present, and was in four years followed by a war. He felt bound to give his best support to carrying through the Treaty, though short of what he would have desired, as placing the people of this country in a better position; but he must call attention to the 3rd article, and the differential duties it contained, which, he said, was unfair to British shipping, and to France herself. While the trade of France had increased of late years, her shipping had decreased, owing to her narrow-minded policy. If the Treaty was carried out, as he trusted it would be, it was necessary that a change should be made in the French navigation laws, in consequence of the increased communication between the two countries, as a greater reciprocity would be obtained; but he would not, as he intended, move an amendment embodying these views, because, if carried, it might affect the Treaty, and, if not, it might injure the object he had in view. He should, therefore, accept the offer some time since made by the Government, to use their best efforts to have the matter put to rights.

Mr. PEACOCK opposed the address, not thinking that commercial intercourse should be made the subject of treaties. He believed that the negociation of the Treaty had thrown back the course of free trade in France, and its results would cause discontent in that country.

Mr. CLAY approved of the course adopted by Mr. Lindsay, as the most likely to further the object he had in view.

Mr. COCHRANE opposed the address, thinking it highly impolitic to bind ourselves for ten years.

Mr. EWART pointed out the social and commercial advantages of the introduction of French wines.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave his support both to the Treaty and the Budget. It was a step not only towards the increase of commerce and consolidation of peace, not by armament, volunteers or doubled estimates, but by the sympathies and interests of the French people.

Mr. RIDLEY supported the address.

Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST would be on visiting, but not on affectionate terms with France. He moved an amendment to the effect, that the House defer giving any opinion on the Treaty until the intentions of the French Emperor with regard to Savoy were made known.

Mr. BOVILLE seconded the amendment.

Mr. SLANEY considered that great advantage would be gained by our increased intercourse.

Sir H. CAIRNS would not oppose the address, as he did not wish to overthrow the Treaty, but he could not consider the Treaty either well drawn up or properly conceived. He could not admit that there was no bargain involved in the Treaty. If there was no bargain, what was the use of the Treaty? His objection was not that there was a bargain, but that it was to us a bad bargain. Very important interests have been overlooked—for one, the shipping interest would be seriously injured; and no effort was made by the Ministry to abolish the obnoxious privileges of the French shipping. Again, the Treaty was unfair as regards the duties on the staple of Irish manufactured linen and linen yarns. The manufacturers considered a duty of 30, or even 25 per cent. altogether prohibitory. France was the greatest consumer of linen in the world, and Spain the next; and our commerce with Spain would be maternally interfered with by the Treaty. He further found fault with Government for not stipulating for the free admission of important raw materials. He complained that Government had not made any explicit statement with regard to the coal article; that article, by consent of France to modify it, and the refusal of her Majesty's Government, had become a domestic question, and he trusted the House would reject it, as limiting the future action of Parliament. He ended by characterising the Treaty as one-sided, imperfect, and faulty, against which many of the most important interests of the country had urged such manifold objections; still he admitted that more would be done by refusing than by passing the Treaty, and he, for one, would not take the responsibility of the former course.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he would not argue whether we had gained all the good we could, but we had gained enough to be of mutual advantage to both countries. Commercial treaties would be impossible if they were to go minutely into the particular duties of each individual article. As to the coal question, all that was done by the Treaty was to engage that the export should not be prohibited in a commercial sense. With regard to the navigation restriction of France, more importance had been attached to it than it deserved. It was urged that under the Treaty the trade of France with British colonies must be carried on in French ships. Now, the entire trade with France and our colonies was only 100,000 tons, while the British was 10,000,000. If, therefore, we had the whole of the colonial trade with France, the addition would be altogether insignificant. Thus was urged small objections to a great and comprehensive measure. With regard to the importation of raw materials it was impossible to make export duties depend on the retention or the removal of prohibition. They should look on the Treaty as a great principle, many of the details of which had yet to be arranged.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted the question of Savoy ought to be separated from that of the Treaty, but claimed the full privilege of criticising the details of the latter instrument. He used this privilege by adverting to many points in the Treaty, which, in his opinion, were deserving of censure.

Mr. WALPOLE thought that the word "Treaty" should be substituted for "System" in the address.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed, and

Lord A. V. TEMPEST having withdrawn his amendment, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Horsman.

The LORD ADVOCATE got leave to introduce a bill to Amend Titles to Land (Scotland) Act, 1858; a bill to amend certain provisions in the Bankruptcy Law of Scotland; and a bill to amend the law relative to the Scottish Herring Fisheries.

THE SPIRITS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12-10 a.m.

Birmingham Corn Market, March 8.—Less supply of wheat from farmers, and trade ruled dull at barely last week's rates. Grinding barley rather cheaper, malting 1s. to 2s. dearer; oats—no change in value, but only rather in retail by lots; beans firm; more inquiry for peas.

Corn Averages.—Average price of corn for England and Wales for the week ending 3rd March, 1860:—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 11d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; rye, 32s.; beans, 39s.; peas, 37s. 8d.

Glasgow Cattle Market, March 7.—There was a larger supply of both cattle and sheep at to-day's market. The value of beef was unchanged. At the close a clearance sale was effected. Sheep more difficult to sell, at rather lower prices. Top Scotch cattle, 62s. per cwt; top Irish, 58s. to 60s.; middling, 50s. to 55s.; mutton, 7d. to 8d. per lb. 1,160 cattle and 1,761 sheep at market.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 Guineas—4 to 1 against Buccaneer (taken); 5 to 1 against Lupellus.

Derby—9 to 1 against Buccanier; 33 to 1 against Cramond.

City and Suburban—30 to 1 against Homeward Bound 33 to 1 against Colt by Andover.

Chester Cup—40 to 1 against The Herne (taken freely). Little doing.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

Longuer Hall Stakes—Zodiac, 1st; Chremilde, 2nd. 8 ran.

Cleveland Handicap—Hoskins, 1st. 4 ran.

Acton Burnell—Little Jenny, 1st; Chantress, 2nd.

Corporation Plate—Lord Berkley, 1st; Fenella, 2nd. 4 ran.

Guineas—Tournament, 1st.

Hurdle Race—The Miller, 1st.

Arrivals—Lord Berkley, Lady Grosvenor, The Miller, Tumbler, Wee Willie.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Referring to your leading article, in this day's Times, it is stated "they (the Corporation) proposed to spend £250,000 to procure water at high pressure, but refused to spend eighty pounds upon a fire escape to rescue life."

As I am sure you are not aware of the facts, I beg leave to acquaint you that one of the most approved fire escapes was ordered from Messrs. Merryweather, of London, by the Corporation, last April, and placed in charge of the Fire Brigade, under the control of the Commissioners of Police.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. J. Dickinson, Secretary,
No. 2 Committee, Corporation of Dublin.

City Hall, 8th March, 1860.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The half-yearly tea meeting of the collectors and friends of the above society was held yesterday evening in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo. There was an unusually large muster of the clergy, ladies, and gentlemen. Amongst those present were the Rev. Messrs. A. S. Fuller, B Gibson, J. H. Monahan, H. Ellison, Archdale, Quinton, Mills, Rice, Black, Tomlinson, Barton, Long, Andrew, &c. At the tables there were about 300 young folks, for whom abundance of tea and cakes were provided.

The meeting was first addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, who alluded in the most encouraging terms to the increasing prosperity of the society, which, he said, at present maintained 155 orphans. The reverend gentleman, through whose zealous and untiring exertions so much has been done, and so much is being done daily, for this society, was applauded by his young friends with warm expressions of regard and esteem.

The Rev. Mr. Ellison likewise addressed the assembly.

The Rev. Mr. Monahan, one of the hon. secretaries, announced the returns from the various auxiliaries for the past half-year, from which it appeared that a very large sum had been collected in aid of the funds of the Orphan Refuge.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the doxology.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Board was held yesterday—

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Cornelius Shannon, Edmund Lawless, Maurice Connor, Andrew Rogers, John Byrne, John Ousely Bonsall, G. G. Place, J.P.; William Beasley, Thomas Franklin, Samuel Warren, John Prescott, George Sykes, John Lentaigne, Alderman Dowling, Patrick Whelan, W. B. Fottrell, George Dean, J.P. Mr. Otway, P.L.I., also attended.

State of the House.—Remaining on the previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,333; admitted during the week, 102; born, 0; discharged, 101; died, 12; remaining on Saturday, 3rd March, 2,322. Of this number 1,269 were sick and infirm; 485 healthy adults, 487 healthy children, and 81 aged and healthy. Outdoor, 297; total, 2,619.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the Board adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL ON BOARD H.M.S. AJAX.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the officers and men of H.M.S. Ajax, in Kingstown harbour, assembled upon the upper deck, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a gold medal to John Midgley, chief petty officer, as a token of the gratitude of the ship's company towards him. The medal was presented to Mr. Midgley by Captain Boyd, who spoke in high terms of the conduct of that officer during his lengthened career, and bore testimony to his having served in three vessels with him—the Superb, the Royal George, and the Ajax—and that he had ever deported himself so as to meet with the approbation of all in command over him. John Midgley is one of the old heroes of the French and American war of 1811, and has already three medals, two of which are for service at St. Sebastian and Algiers. He served under the Earl of Hardwicke, several years ago, in the Sparrowhawk.

The Protestant Hall.—This building progresses towards completion, and some idea may be formed of the spirit of determination which the citizens and friends of Waterford have thrown into this undertaking, from the fact that though a few months since half the required sum (£2,500) was wanting, only £200 is at present unsubscribed, £2,300 being the total amount subscribed up to this.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Mr. Gough's Lectures.—Wednesday night's lecture, at the Athenæum, Cork, was specially intended for the working classes, and it was cheering to see the vast number of respectable artisans, who, with their wives and children, thronged the Athenæum in every part. In the great hall and gallery, on the steps leading to the organ, and in the passages, every inch of ground was occupied, and notwithstanding the immense crowd and consequent pressure, the lecture was listened to throughout with the deepest and most earnest attention, without one sound to interrupt, or one single circumstance, from the commencement of the meeting to its termination, to mar the perfect order, quietness, and decorum which prevailed. It was probably the greatest crowd ever collected together within the walls of any building in Cork, and the applause which rent the air as the lecturer concluded a brilliant passage, or with voice and manner added life and animation to the numerous anecdotes with which his address was diversified, was a sound not easily to be forgotten by those who heard it. The chair was occupied by Mr. Richard Dowden. At the conclusion of the lecture a number of those present signed the pledge, and agreed to forsake for ever that which Mr. Gough described as the greatest enemy the working man had to contend with—the drink. —*Cork Constitution.*

Daring Outrage.—On Sunday night, the 26th ult., about ten o'clock, as Constable Jourdan, of the Ballingurteen station, in the Dunmanway district, was going his rounds in patrol, he visited the public-houses under his charge at Ballygurteen and Ballinacorriga, and, finding all right, he was proceeding in company with one man to visit a public-house kept at a village called Rossmore, by a man named John Sweeny. While on the road he was informed that there was a row at that place, when they hastened forward, the night being pitch dark and the road very narrow. While passing a lonesome spot, the constable, suspecting no danger, was talking to his companion, when all of a sudden they were assailed with stones, one of which struck Constable Jourdan on the left cheek bone, fracturing it, and knocking him down. The blow rendered him insensible, and he lay in an unconscious state for some time, when the ruffians decamped. He has been since confined to his bed, and though not dangerously injured, yet, no doubt, he will have an ugly mark for the remainder of his life. The constable is a man of long service and rather delicate health. This comes of licensing public-houses in remote districts. The authorities ought to look after such cases as this, and a reward should be offered, as, if the ruffians who perpetrated this outrage should escape, there will be a repetition of the same, as they cannot be seen in the darkness. There appears very little doubt that the police were waylaid, or, perhaps, drawn into a snare, from which an old and deserving officer narrowly escaped with his life. The sub-constable who accompanied him was named Terence M'Mahon; he escaped unhurt. There has been yet no clue to the parties.—*Ibid.*

Mark of Respect in Killead.—Mr. William M'Elrath, of Corballey House, having recently purchased an additional farm at Armore, about two miles from Crumlin, a number of his friends determined to give him a day's ploughing, in order to show the respect entertained for him in the neighbourhood. Accordingly, on Saturday last, the 3rd instant, the extraordinary number of 105 ploughs assembled at Ardmore, and before night had ploughed in capital style the entire of the farm intended for crop this season; and large as was the number of ploughs present on the occasion, it would have been much larger had it not been that the severity of the winter has caused farming operations to be in a very backward state, and also, owing to the short notice that was given, many persons who would have sent ploughs did not know of the ploughing until it was over. During the day, the ploughmen and a number of friends who were present on the occasion were hospitably entertained by Mr. M'Elrath; and, notwithstanding the large number present, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the happiness of the day.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Accident to the Royal Alice.—The Royal Alice, river steamer, on her return trip from Aghada this morning (Wednesday) struck upon a small bank which projects from the eastern side of the Custom-House, and some hard substance, it is supposed the anchor of a dredge, drove through her. She immediately filled with water, and it was found necessary to moor her at the Packet-office-quay. Several complaints have been made of the neglected state in which this part of the channel is allowed to remain. The bank against which the Royal Alice struck is small, but dangerous at low water mark, and steps should have been long since taken to remove it.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Association of Bleachers, Finishers, and Linen Merchants of Ireland.—A special meeting of the committee was held in the committee-room, Castle Chambers, on Wednesday, to consider the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Crook, M.P., for the purpose of restricting the hours of labour in bleach works. The members present were—William Charley, J.P., Seymour Hill; Wm Kirk, J.P., Annvale, Keady; James Darbishire, Belfast; and James Dickson, Elmfield, Gilford, Esqrs.; Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Glenmore, in the chair. The bill having been carefully considered, the committee unanimously resolved to oppose it, and steps were taken to carry this resolution into effect.—*Belfast News-Letter*

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY DOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Downpatrick, March 7.

The Grand Jury of this county were empannelled this day, at half-past eleven o'clock, before the High-Sheriff, John Blakiston Houston, Esq., of Orangefield, by T. D. Browne, Esq., Deputy-Clerk of the Crown.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fforde, M.P. (foreman); James C. Price, John W. Maxwell, Roger Hall, Robert Gordon, Hugh Montgomery, Robert Batt, Charles Douglas, A. H. Hamilton, John S. Crawford, Andrew Nugent, Andrew Mulholland, S. D. Crommelin, Robert Heron, Samuel Murland, John Keown, John Andrews, F. Filgate, T. G. Henry, George Shaw, George Brush, George E. Bowen, William Coates, Esqrs.

The Grand Jury having retired to their room, the fiscal business was proceeded with.

The calendar for this assizes is much heavier than usual, there being twenty-one cases for trial.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Armagh, March 8.

CIVIL SIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a Special Jury.)

Hamill v. the Belfast Steam-ship Company.

This was an action brought to recover damages for the loss of 18 head of cattle, alleged to have been lost at sea in one of the defendants' vessels in the month of October last, through the negligence of the defendants' servants, the particulars of which we published in our impression of yesterday. The jury were discharged last evening, at half-past eight o'clock, without agreeing to a verdict. It is believed that eleven of the jury were for finding a verdict for the plaintiffs, and one for finding for the defendants.

John Corley v. John Callan.

This was an action brought to recover damages for the alleged diversion of a water-course; damages were laid at £100. The plaintiff holds a mill situate at Rossollos, in the county of Monaghan, as tenant under a Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the lands of Rossollos, and who is virtually the plaintiff in the present action; and the defendant is the owner of the land adjacent to the dam attached to the plaintiff's mill, and situate in the townland of Shane. One acre of the land which was covered with the water of, and which formed a portion of, the said mill dam, Mr. Fitzgerald, or his predecessors, had held as tenants from year to year under Callan, and previous to the alleged cause of action having arisen Callan had, under an ejectment decree for non-payment of rent, recovered the possession of the said acre. This small piece of land, so recovered by Callan, being covered with water, he proceeded to break down a rampart which penned up the water, and by so doing he turned off, as alleged, large quantities of the water which flowed to the plaintiff's mill, in consequence of which the plaintiff was unable to work his mill as profitably as before.

The defendant pleaded a traverse of the breaking of the rampart, and also a justification of his acts.

The hearing of this case was commenced last evening, and was resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

Before the conclusion of the evidence for the defence, the following arrangement was made between the parties:—"A verdict to be entered by consent for the plaintiff, each party to pay his own costs, both of the present action and of previous proceedings in equity. The defendant to make a lease of the disputed acre of land to Mr. Fitzgerald, without prejudice to any rights he may have previously had with respect to same."

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; and Vance. Agent—Mr. Scott.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Henderson, and Hamill. Agent—Mr. M'Mahon.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Carlow, March 8.

The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors, on Thursday last, shortly after eleven o'clock, before John Leckey Watson, Esq., High-Sheriff:—Wm. Clayton Browne, foreman; Henry Bruen, Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.; Arthur Kavanagh, Robert Clayton Browne, Horace Rochfort, Denis Wm. Pack Beresford, Wm. F. Burton, Philip J. Newton, Wm. Duckett, John Alexander, John Watson, Hardy Eustace (Castlemore), John B. Brady, Henry Newton, William Elliott, Henry Faulkner, D. D. Cooper, Thomas Elliott, S. H. Watson, Hon. E. S. Stopford, William Duckett, jun.; William Fishbourne, Esqrs.

The High-Sheriff, having thanked the Grand Jury for their punctual attendance, then retired to discharge the fiscal business.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Maryborough, March 8.

CROWN COURT.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keogh.)

The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:—The Right Hon. John W. Fitzpatrick, Colonel Francis P. Dunne, M.P.; Sir Anthony C. Wilson, Bart.; Robert Godolphin Cosby, Esq.; Robert H. Stubber, Esq.; William C. Cooper, Esq.; Matthew S. Cassan, Esq.; George Adair, Esq.; William H. Despard, Esq.; Edward Meadowes Dunne, Esq.; Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P.; Erasmus Burrowes, Esq.; Allen J. Walsh, Esq.; Robert Staples, Esq.; William Kemmis, Esq.; Edward W. Chetwood, Esq.; Major Henry D. Carden, John Grace, Esq.; Edmund Dean, Esq.; Michael J. Sweetman, Esq.; John Croasdaile, Esq.; Henry White, Esq.; Henry Trench, Esq.

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen, I am happy to observe from the calendar before me that your county contrasts most favourably with the adjoining counties of Westmeath and King's County. The number of cases is small, and out of the entire, six or seven are cases of larceny. I find, upon inquiry from the Crown Solicitor, that with one notorious exception, of two years' standing, there is no case in which criminals have not been made amenable. Under these circumstances there is no occasion for any special observations to gentlemen of your experience.

TRAVERSE FOR MALICIOUS BURNING.

Mr. Curran, on behalf of the traverser, Patrick Mulhall, applied for £6 compensation for the malicious burning of two cocks of hay.

Patrick Mulhall gave evidence of the fact of the burning, and of the circumstance that he had previously been threatened for taking the land upon which the hay stood. The presentment sessions had allowed the claim. The Grand Jury disallowed it.

The jury found for the traverser, with £6 damages.

Bridget Lahsen pleaded Guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Patrick Burke was indicted for assault, occasioning actual bodily harm, and for a common assault. He pleaded Guilty to the second charge. The Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* on the first.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

Bridget Redmond was indicted for the larceny of 18s. from the person of Mary Mullowney, at Stradbally, on the 3rd March, 1860. There was a second count for receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Patrick Redington was indicted for cutting and stabbing William Delany, on the 17th January, 1860. There were counts for grievous assault and common assault.

The prisoner was not defended.

The Prosecutor deposed that he had been holding a mare for the prisoner to clip. An altercation and fight ensued, in the course of which the prosecutor was stabbed with a scissors.

Dr. Osborne gave the medical evidence.

The Prisoner cross-examined the witnesses, and it appeared that the wounds were not intentional.

The jury Acquitted the prisoner.

John Fitzpatrick was indicted for perjury, committed on the 1st day of November, 1859, in the swearing of certain informations, at Rathdowney, before Mr. Charles P. White, a magistrate.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

It appeared in evidence that Mr. William Kelly, the prisoner's master, sent him along with Martin Purcell in charge of a common car and tax-cart and mare to the railway station. The prisoner returned at 12 o'clock, and in explanation of the injuries which had happened to the mare and tax-cart, the prisoner made a statement, which he afterwards embodied in informations before the magistrate. The statement was to the effect that the prisoner Fitzpatrick, and Martin Purcell had been attacked by four men, who beat both the prisoners, and flung the mare and tax-cart into the ditch. The men then told the prisoners, according to his statement, that they would serve his master in the same way.

Some drovers who were upon the road at the time of the alleged occurrence deposed that Martin Purcell allowed his tax-cart to get entangled with the sheep and cows, and that one of the cows struck the mare, and upset the tax-cart. Four men then came up and relieved the mare. Purcell had been thrown out of the tax-cart.

Mr. Curran addressed the court upon matter of law, and argued that the indictment could not be sustained, on the ground that the alleged false informations were not made in any judicial proceeding, or relevant to any material issue; and, also, that the indictment of perjury had not been proved.

The Court overruled the objection.

Mr. Curran then proceeded to address the jury.

They convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CIVIL COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice.)

Hargrave v. Burke.

This was an ejectment on the title for recovery of part of the bog of Clonadoran. The plaintiff derived through a conveyance from the Incumbered Estates Court, and the questions were as to the boundaries of the land so conveyed, and the adjoining estates of Lord De Vesey.

Mr. Palles, for the plaintiff, handed in a consent for a verdict for the plaintiff, which was taken accordingly.

(Before a Special Jury.)

This was an ejectment on the title for recovery of houses in Maryborough.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. Hamilton, Q.C.; and Mr. Levinge were counsel for the plaintiff, with Mr. P. Turpin, Attorney.

Mr. Palles, with Mr. Roe, Attorney, appeared for the defendant.

On the jury being called, the defendant's counsel challenged the array, alleging that Mr. Turpin, the plaintiff's attorney, was in fact, although not nominally, the Sub-Sheriff of the Queen's County, and had aided in returning the panel.

... by the Plaintiff that the jury was duly ...

A plea was put in ... defendant was aware of Mr. Tur... summoned, and that the ... he (the defendant) served ... pin's interest in the office whe... notice of a special jury.

The Defendant demurred to the plea. ... the court above.

The Chief Justice reserved the question for ... upon ... but observed that there was no personal imputa... de... Mr. Turpin, as the panel had been returned before the ... fendant had given notice of applying for a special jury.

Ultimately, the plaintiff withdrew the record.

The Hon. Fortescue Toler v. Coyle; Coyle v. the Hon. Fortescue Toler.

The first of these cases was an ejectment to recover the lands of Cullenagh, and the second was a cross-ejectment to recover the lands of Ballyisland.

Mr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. G. W. Maunsell, and Mr. Levinge, were counsel for the plaintiff in the first, and defendant in the second cause. Agents—Messrs. Maunsell.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Palles, appeared for the defendant in the second, and plaintiff in the first cause; with Mr. Roe as agent.

After the jury were sworn, a compromise was entered into, by which Mr. Toler agreed to give Coyle a lease of both farms for two lives, at the original rent, and to forgive him all arrears to the 1st March, 1860.

The Lord Chief Justice took up the criminal cases at the close of the civil business.

Catherine Long was indicted for larceny of a piece of cloth. The jury convicted the prisoner. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Queen v. James Meara.

The prisoner was indicted, along with a man named Patrick Gleeson, for an assault with intent to commit robbery. Gleeson did not appear, and his recognisance was estreated.

On the evidence of the first witness for the Crown, it appeared that Meara had been in the company of Gleeson some time previously to the commission of the alleged offence. The assault appearing to have been committed by Gleeson alone, and the prisoner having been absent at the time, the Crown declined to proceed further against Meara.

The Queen v. Jane Dunne.

In this case the prisoner was put on her trial for a murder committed in the Lunatic Asylum of Maryborough. The prisoner and the deceased were both lunatics, and the jury found that the prisoner was insane, and incapable of pleading. They found this verdict upon the evidence of Dr. Jacob, the physician of the lunatic asylum. It appeared that the unfortunate occurrence had happened through the neglect of the rulers of the asylum, the deceased having been placed in the cell of the prisoner.

CORK SPRING ASSIZES—1860.

The business of the County Assizes will commence on Monday next, on which day the Grand Jurors are summoned to meet at 12 o'clock, to be sworn in before N. Dunscombe, Esq., the High-Sheriff, for the discharge of their fiscal duties. Their foreman will be Richard Oliver Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket House. The fiscal business of the present assizes does not present many features of an unusual character. Resolutions will probably be brought before the Grand Jury in favour of giving a guarantee on half the cost of the Bandon Extension Railway, and on these there will probably be some discussion. A debate is also likely to take place relative to the Kinsale Bridge, connecting that district with the Barony of Courceys, on the ground of the site of the bridge being injudiciously selected. Some other matters of interest are also likely to come before the Grand Jury.

The commission in the County Court will be opened on Thursday, at 4 p.m., by Mr. Justice Christian, when the Grand Jury will be sworn in for the discharge of the crown business of the assizes, which is exceedingly light, both as to the number of cases and to the character of the offences. Up to the present there are but 14 cases on the calendar, most of them being of a mitigated nature. They include the following:—Daniel Clayton, 20 years of age, for wilful murder of David Molony; Honora Murphy, manslaughter of her male infant child; Mary Delany, Lisheens, concealing the birth of her child; Daniel Dawley, for the murder of James Sullivan; Ellen M'Carthy, stealing a flannel petticoat; Jeremiah Herlihy, Macroom, assaulting and stabbing Daniel Riordan; Thomas Nunan, same offence; John Condon, sheep stealing; Honora Teape, receiving stolen goods; Michael Kearns, private 28th Regiment, and J. O'Neill, 13th Regiment, burglary and robbery; James Mulhear, 13th Regiment, and Bernard Geatly, 89th Regiment, burglary and demanding money; Thomas Dawley, Tracton, sheep stealing; Patrick Slattery, manslaughter of Ellen Coleman; Denis Mulcahy, three charges of sheep stealing; Geo. Trayte, Queenstown, unnatural offence and assault—this prisoner is a seaman belonging to H.M.S. Amphion; Honora Rabilly, passing base sovereigns, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, counterfeiting coin.

The City Grand Jury, having no fiscal business to discharge, will not be required to attend until four o'clock on Thursday, when they will be sworn in before Baron Hughes for the trial of prisoners, of whom as yet there are only three on the calendar. The foreman of the City Grand Jury will be John Nicholas Murphy, Esq.

The record business in both courts is spoken of as unusually light.—*Cork Constitution.*

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE GALE—THE NEW STATION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY NEARLY DESTROYED.

On Wednesday morning the metropolis again suffered severely from the effects of the terrific gale of wind which raged from a very early hour from the N.E., and continued with great violence for several hours, and unfortunately destroyed an immense amount of property, and the South-Western Railway Company will be great losers. The new railway station is attached to the terminus in the Waterloo-road, having been partially destroyed by the power of the gale, and doing upwards of £300 worth of damage. It would seem that about 10 o'clock this morning, on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, the workmen engaged in the erection of the new station in Vine-street, Waterloo-road, which is intended as the terminus of the new Yeovil and Exeter line now in course of construction were obliged to suspend labour, and most of them left the works. About half an hour afterwards, however, a tremendous crash was heard, which alarmed the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, and the greatest fear and excitement prevailed. It was discovered that the whole of the massive woodwork, or framing, which had only been erected about a week, had succumbed to the fury of the wind, and carrying away in its fall four or five lofty portions of the brickwork, was a total wreck, whilst it was at first feared that the arches upon which it was erected were also coming down, but fortunately such did not happen. None of the men were injured, but many of them had a most narrow escape, but had they been at work the result would have been dreadful. The wind fortunately did not blow from the south-west, or the entire mass of the *debris* would have been no doubt hurled on to the houses opposite, and from the immense height and weight of the work no doubt they would have been crushed in and many lives lost.

As soon as possible after the alarming occurence the men set to work to clear away the heaps of broken timber and masses of general *debris*. It is but just to state that the work seemed to be of a most substantial character, and had, it is understood, been ably surveyed. In many parts of the metropolis and suburbs houses sustained much injury from the fury of the gale, chimneys being blown down and roofs partially taken off. The craft on the river was with the utmost difficulty managed, and many sailing vessels had the sails torn to ribbons.—*Globe.*

Fight Between the Military and Police at Cork.—It must be a pleasing fact for the authorities to learn that the only outbreak, even of the mildest character, during the recent county election, was one created by those preservers of the peace with which the county was stocked in such vast numbers during the election. We may, therefore, inform them and our readers that a disturbance actually did take place in Youghal, on last Saturday evening, between a party of the Waterford police and some soldiers of the 87th Regiment. The facts seem to be these:—The police were stopping in Youghal, *en route* for Waterford from Midleton, where they had been stationed during the polling on the two previous days. Some of their body were in the house of a publican, named Michael Foley, where was also a soldier of the 87th Regiment at the time. Between one of the policemen and this soldier, from some unexplained cause, high words passed, which rapidly turned into blows. The owner of the house interfered, but, it seems, received, as is usual in such cases, the ill-will of both parties, and got beaten in consequence. Several soldiers of the 87th soon arrived on the spot, and a somewhat general *melee* ensued, in which both parties joined. It appears in this row the policemen used their batons and the soldiers their belts, both weapons available for inflicting considerable injuries, and the consequence, as might be expected, was, that several parties on both sides got severely injured. One soldier was so badly beaten that fears were entertained for his life, and it was even rumoured that he had since expired from the injuries he received; but this is without foundation. The conclusion of the fight at this point seems ludicrous, resulting as it did in the policemen gravely taking one of the soldiers prisoner, and having been guilty of a breach of the peace in the using of a baton he had wrested from one of themselves. This, however, was done, and the captured delinquent was conveyed to the police-barracks of the town, where he was securely locked in. Intimation of this was in a short time conveyed to the soldiers of the 87th, and a party of them promptly betook themselves to the *locale* of the police-barracks to aid in rescuing their comrade. This they failed in, but not till they had broken the windows of the barracks. While so engaged, an officer with a picquet of the 87th came up to the spot and removed the soldiers to their own quarters. By this means order was restored. The soldier who had been taken prisoner was subsequently handed over to the captain in command of the draft to which he belonged. An examination into the circumstances attendant on the affair is now, we believe, proceeding on the spot.—*Cork Examiner.*

Tidal Phenomenon.—On Wednesday evening, the ebb-tide was the lowest remembered at our harbour for the last twenty-five years. So completely had the water been drained out of the river that most of the vessels moored at Donegall and Queen's Quays were sitting almost "high and dry" on the mud. At the ferry-steps on the Queen's Quay side it was found necessary to use planks for the purpose of landing the passengers from the ferry-boats. The steamer Adela, which usually leaves for Ardrossan at 4-5 p.m., was so embedded in the mud that it was impossible for her to leave until the tide flowed in sufficient quantity to float her, when she left for Ardrossan, after being detained about two hours. The remaining steamers had all floated on the rise of the tide, so that they were enabled to leave at their advertised hours. Perhaps the above phenomenon may be taken as the precursor of another wonderful event which astronomers and other scientific gentlemen have prognosticated should occur to-day. They state that at high-water this morning (Thursday) 23 minutes past 11, the tide will be the highest which has for many years rolled upon our shores. Whether this may prove true or not will soon be made apparent; but certain it is that many of our local merchants who have extensive stores situated near the docks are using every precaution to preserve their premises from the ...ened inundation.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

... *ion Nationale* says the National Guard of threa...

The *Opi*... augmented to the number of 1,500,000 ... France is to be ... thing far less than the ... men. The exact am... not known, but it is some... Bounty Fund ... figure above mentioned. ... "Post" of ...

The Queen has granted from the Royal ... the sum of £50 to J. R. Withers, the ... Fordham.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—9th, Oak Park; 13th, Cooper Hill; 15th, the Fir Tree; 17th, Ballyisland Bridge—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—9th, Whitechurch; 13th, Ballylegan; 16th, Coolowen; 20th, Ballyvrisheen Bridge, south side; 23d, Ballinamaunderee; 27th, Ballincollig; 30th, Annacartha Bridge—At eleven.

Mr. Charles Cooper's Hounds—9th, Earlsfield—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—10th, Moynalvey—At twelve.

The Clonmel Hounds—13th, Marlfield Gate—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Hounds—9th, Curriglass—At eleven.

The Fermanagh Hounds—13th, Thompson's Bridge; 16th, the Kennel; 20th, Curran; 23d, Moyglass; 27th, Rossfad; 30th, Banagher—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—10th, Dalystown—At eleven.

Mr. W. S. Garnett's Beagles—9th, Desthurath—At twelve.

The Kildare Hunt—10th, Blessinton—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—10th, Crawley's Whins; 14th, Dundrod; 17th, Whinny Hill; 21st, Tullyrusk; 24th, Stoneyford; 28th, Knockcairn; 31st, Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—12th, Club-house—At half-past eleven. 14th, Freestone Hill; 16th, Desert—At eleven.

The Louth Hounds—10th, Mansfieldstown—At eleven.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—9th, Mile Bridge; 13th, Whitehill; 16th, Ardnacassa; 20th, Newtownbond; 23d, Oldtown; 27th, Carrickglass Gate—At twelve.

The Lissadell Harriers—9th, Oakfield—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers—9th, Ballyglass Cross-roads; 13th, Kilcolman; 16th, Layatum; 20th, Caltra; 23d, Balla; 27th, Ballyglass Roads; 30th, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—9th, Batterstown; 10th, Carlanstown—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—9th, the Grove—At twelve. 13th, Ballingarry Bridge; 15th, Knockevan; 17th, Dually House—At eleven.

The Union (Mr. Uniacke's) Hounds—12th, Lisgould—At eleven.

The Muskerry Hounds—9th, Nadrid Bridge—At half-past ten.

The Thurles Harriers—9th, Collegehill; 13th, Cottage; 16th, Knocka; 20th, Raheen Park; 23d, Glankeen; 27th, Brownstown; 30th, Pallas Hill—At eleven.

The Wandering Minstrels—10th, Killoran; 13th, Knocka Castle; 17th, Longford Wood; 20th, Brownstown; 24th, Knockinroe Cross-roads; 29th, Drom Village; 31st, Lisheen Castle—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—10th, Kilbride; 12th, Dunboyne; 14th, Eight Mile-stone, Ashbourne-road; 17th, Priestown Cross-roads; 19th, Flathouse; 21st, Ballymacarney; 24th, Blackbull; 26th, Kilrue Gate; 28th, Dunboyne; 21st, Nine-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road—At one.

Reward for Medical Zeal.—A medal has been instituted by royal decree in Belgium, to be struck off in gold, silver, and bronze, and awarded to such of the medical profession as distinguish themselves by skill and devotedness during periods of epidemic diseases.

Fatal Collision at Sea.—Captain Atkinson, of the barque Rosella, of Shields, from Odessa for Glasgow, which put into Cadiz, reports:—On Feb. 18, 11-45 p.m. about 40 miles to westward of Cape St. Vincent, wind E.N.E., clear, while reaching to northward under double-reefed topsails and courses, jib furled, strong northerly sea, observed a vessel on lee bow, distant about two miles. Having our lights burning, and not doubting but that the vessel saw us and would bear up in time, we kept our ship cleverly full, and by the wind. On approaching nearer, the watch hailed the schooner—which proved to be the Robina, of Glasgow, for Cadiz (coals)—repeatedly to port her helm, but as she neither showed a light nor bore up, when a collision seemed unavoidable, we put our helm down. The Robina lost bowsprit and fore and foretopsailyard, carrying away our head rails, whisker boom, jibstay, guys, backropes, and starting cut-water and head; then fell alongside, tearing up our channels fore and aft; afterwards fell under our stern, receiving serious damage, and carrying away all the gudgeons of our rudder, which, being unshipped, and the vessel unmanageable, in about an hour and a half we lost sight of the Robina, but as soon as possible stood back on the same course; and at 10 a.m., the Robina being in a sinking state, and the master having determined to abandon her, received the crew on board the Rosella. The crew of the Robina say they never saw the Rosella till she was close on board, and then they put their helm up.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, in the business premises of Mr. Hanan, coach-builder, Coburg-street, Cork. The manner in which the fire originated is not very evident; but about ten minutes after eleven it was discovered that some articles were in flames on the first floor, in which a number of the bodies of carriages, linings, and various other articles, necessary and common in the trade, were lying around. The alarm was given, and the Corporation fire brigade, with a body of police under Sub-Inspector Brownrigg and Head-Constable Roe, were soon after on the spot. Colonel Smith, with a body of infantry, also arrived subsequently, but, as there was no occasion for the intervention of the military, they soon after withdrew. Two of the pipe water hydrants were situated very conveniently to the spot; and, by the assistance of these, the fire was in a short time repressed, and so effectually, that the burning had completely ceased at two o'clock. The damage done amounts to several hundred pounds. The property, we believe, was insured to the full value.—*Cork Examiner.*

Alleged Murder of the Captain and Chief Officer of a Liverpool Ship.—On Tuesday, at the Southampton Town Hall, Frederick Casman was brought up in custody, having arrived at that port in the R.M.S. Company's ship Oneida on Monday charged with the wilful murder of the captain and chief officer of the ship Accrington, of Liverpool, on the high seas. The prisoner was sent to Southampton by Mr. H. Augustus Cowper, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco. At that place inquiries had been instituted into the deaths of the captain and chief officer, and it was decided to send the prisoner home for trial. The circumstantial evidence is understood to be to the effect that one morning Casman, who was the steward, put a quantity of tartar emetic into some coffee, of which the captain and the principal officers of the ship partook. The result was, that Captain Homer and Mr. Cooper, the chief mate, died from the effects of poison; and Mr. Carroll, the surgeon, narrowly escaped with his life. The Southampton magistrates remanded the prisoner until the receipt of the depositions taken before the Consul at Pernambuco.

Extraordinary Robbery at a Magistrate's Residence.—A most impudent robbery was perpetrated on the premises of James S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Redemon, Crossgar, on Tuesday night. It appears the robbers got an entrance into the yard, opened the meat-safe, took out a leg of mutton and other provisions, brought them into the demesne, cooked the meat, and enjoyed themselves comfortably. They broke off several locks, but did not succeed in carrying off any other booty than the provisions—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Ship News.—The following is a detailed account of the disasters which happened to the ship Chrysolite, for Melbourne, which put back to this port. On Monday morning last, about two o'clock, a gale sprung up from W. to S.W., which increased to a complete hurricane, with a very heavy sea, the vessel being then about 30 miles west of Barra Head. The force of the wind blew the fore and main-topsails out of the boltropes, and carried away the foreyard, and about three a.m. a terrific squall blew away the maintopsail, broke the crossjack-yard, and tore the furled fore and maintopgallant sails from the yards. The ship's head fell off, and the master ordered a hawser with a spar attached to be got over the bow, but, ere that could be done, the ship was struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away the cutwater and swept the decks, washing away the water casks and spare spars, and throwing the ship on her beam-ends. In order to right her it was imperative to throw overboard a quantity of cargo stowed in the steerage and deckhouse, and on this being finished the vessel partly righted. In the afternoon the gale moderated, and about 5 p.m. it was discovered that the land was only five miles to leeward. There was no sail to work off the ship, and the anchors were got ready to let go, but fortunately before this was necessary the wind shifted to N.W., and enabled the vessel to clear the land, after which she bore up for Clyde.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

TROUSERS.—WALKING—RIDING—DRESS.

I wish particularly to call the attention of my Customers, and purchasers of Clothing generally, to the large stock at present in my Warerooms, and to my supply of Trouserings especially. Paying particular attention to this branch, and receiving my supply from some of the first manufacturers, I can with peculiar confidence recommend the varied qualities, suited for Walking, Riding, or Dress. In the Cutting Department my plan of having separate foremen for Coat and Trousers Cutting is calculated to attain an amount of perfection not otherwise so readily attainable.—28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

TEETH,

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The following is the reply of Count de Rechberg to the despatch sent by M. Thouvenel to the Marquis de Moustier, relative to the affairs of Italy:—

TO PRINCE DE METTERNICH, AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

"Vienna, Feb. 17.

"The French Government, before definitively stating its opinion on the fourth English proposition, has deemed it indispensable to retrace and justify its situation towards ourselves, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

"We are too mindful of the care which M. Thouvenel has devoted to the accomplishment of this task not to attach, on our parts, some importance to completely explaining the motives of the attitude which we think it our duty to assume. With this view, we shall follow M. Thouvenel in the historical exposition contained in his despatch.

"Among the obstacles which have arisen against the realisation of the hope conceived by the Emperor Napoleon of being able to conciliate the new organisation of Italy with the preceding dynasties, the Minister of Foreign Affairs mentions the inaction and passive attitude of the chiefs of those dynasties, the hesitation of the Sovereign of the States of the Church to grant reforms, and, lastly, the silence which Austria has obstinately kept on the subject of the generous intentions which were expressed to the Emperor Napoleon relative to the administration of Venetia.

"Let us be allowed to ask in what manner the dethroned princes could have acted, in the situation in which they had been placed. It is useless to re-enumerate the causes which led to the insurrection of Central Italy. Those events now belong to the domain of history. It was Sardinia who, after preparing the movement a long time before, made herself master of it in order to make it serve her purposes: it was the Sardinian agent who reorganised the administration by the prescription of all the elements suspected of attachment to the old order of things: it was Sardinian officers who formed the army of the League. Even now it is the Minister of War of his Sardinian Majesty, who is at the same time the general-in-chief of the army of the League, and several Sardinian generals, now direct the military preparations going on at Bologna.

"The insurgent provinces are placed under the system of military dictatorship. Any step in favour of the legitimate Sovereigns is prosecuted as a crime of high treason. Five-sixths of the population are excluded from the operation of voting, and those who have been admitted to exercise their electoral right have only voted under the pressure of the terrorism to which the dominant party has had recourse. How could the dethroned Sovereigns have been enabled to make their voices heard in the presence of so violent a state of things? Would not the reception which the chiefs of the movement would have undoubtedly given to their most moderate manifestations have struck an irreparable blow at their dignity and uselessly compromised their future?

"Whatever reforms the Sovereign of the States of the Church had the intention of introducing into his country, would it have been expedient to introduce them at a moment when a factious assembly was pronouncing his downfall?

"Lastly, as to Villafranca, the generous intentions manifested on this head at Villafranca by the Emperor, our august master, still remain in their integrity, under the guarantee, let it be well understood, of his independence and autonomy from all foreign influence. If these intentions have not been *de facto* realised, whose fault is it? Is it not well known to every one that the Peace of Villafranca has been to the revolutionary party a signal for redoubling an activity of which Venice was at once the object and the victim.

"Did not the committees formed for this purpose under the ægis of Sardinia make unheard-of efforts to induce the Venetian provinces to rise? We appeal in this respect to the testimony of the loyal and valorous French army under whose eyes these manœuvres took place, and which, we are convinced, shared the feeling of indignation which this subterranean war, continued under the shade of a peace which had just been signed, excited among us. The emissaries of disorder scoured Venetia in all directions, everywhere lighting up the fire of discord. They have succeeded so well that the Government has perceived the imperious necessity of efficaciously protecting, as it had a right to do, peaceful citizens by measures of severity against the unreconcilable enemies of public peace. Would the Imperial Government have acted wisely had it selected such a moment for executing the intentions to which M. Thouvenel alludes? Recapitulating the series of efforts which the French Government has made in the interest of the Restoration, the Minister speaks of the missions entrusted to Count de Reiset and Prince Poniatowski; and which, according to M. Thouvenel, only failed from the opposition of the populations.

"But, may we not, without fear of deceiving ourselves, ascribe also this check in great part to the assurances which other organs of the French Government have given since the Peace of Villafranca, and from which the dominating party has derived the conviction that the employment of force was excluded from the means to be adopted to bring about a restoration? Completely tranquillised by this promise, the rulers had in appearance an interest in remaining deaf to the intimations favourable to the restoration which reached them, and of employing without any scruple all the means of which existing authority always disposes to prevent the veritable opinion of the majority from prevailing.

"However this may be, France did not stop there. She called for the meeting of a Congress, in the hope of triumphing, with the co-operation of Europe, over the resistance which her isolated plans had encountered.

"As this hope was also ours, we consented to take part in the Congress, after having acquired the certainty that the French Plenipotentiaries would act with those of Austria in a spirit of complete accord, in order to cause to be respected the sovereign rights reserved by the Treaty of Zurich, and to oppose annexationist tendencies.

"Things were in that state, when an unexpected event sensibly modified the situation. To favour plans of which the object was to encroach on the territorial integrity of the States of the Church would have been to alter the bases of the understanding so happily established between ourselves and France; for the maintenance of that integrity had previously been considered in the negociations between the two Cabinets as a question beyond the pale of discussion, and Art. 20 of the Treaty of Zurich considered it in the same point of view.

"While people in all parts were asking themselves what success the meeting of a Congress under the influence of such an important change in circumstances could obtain, France herself took the decision of adjourning it to an indefinite period.

"The French Government has expressed regret at the objections which were raised against the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at the very moment at which they were about to assemble. We believe that we have proved that the obstacles which have arisen at all phases of the affair were not caused by us.

"In his account of the situation, M. Thouvenel examines the question whether the restoration can be brought about by the armed intervention of Austria or of France, and he comes to the conclusion that such a restoration is morally impossible by either.

"It is important for us to distinguish here between the question of principle and the question of opportuneness. Political motives of different kinds, of which, for our part, we understand the value, counsel the two nations to abstain from armed intervention in Central Italy. We are anxious, on the other hand, to establish that the application of the principle invoked by France is subject to many variations which depend on the nature of circumstances. It is certain that Sardinia has exercised on behalf of the insurrection of Central Italy an intervention without which that insurrection would not have become consolidated. The French Government, though it sees in the principle of non-intervention an international rule of great authority, confesses itself that the rule is not without exception, and that it intervened on its part in Italy because it ceded to imperative circumstances, and that its interests necessarily imposed on it the obligation of doing so.

"M. Thouvenel, after having excluded from all arrangements the application of external violence, asks if everything ought to be abandoned to chance at the risk of seeing revolutionary ideas take violently the place of the monarchical ideas which have hitherto characterised the Italian movement.

"In reply to this question, we can only express our sincere desire to see a prompt solution of the Italian complications, which shall be in accord with the general interest, and shall consequently afford a pledge of duration and stability. Would the arrangement proposed by the Government of Great Britain possess such a character? We avow, after having seriously reflected, that we doubt it.

"We do not disguise from ourselves that the prolongation of the state of uncertainty which afflicts Central Italy may definitively bring about the overflow of demagogic spirit which M. Thouvenel appears to fear. But it is also impossible for us not to fear that a solution which would comprise the triumph of the principles which the demagogic party is accustomed to invoke would, far from conjuring those dangers, be rather calculated to augment them.

"Nothing is farther from our thoughts than to consider the important question which occupies us in the point of view of a conflict for influence between Austria and France. If, as M. Thouvenel remarks, it be desired to constitute in Italy an intermediary power between the two States, we are ready, and we have given the proof that we are so, to contribute to that result; but we should continue to entertain the conviction that the programme of Villafranca afforded the means of obtaining it practically, and without danger for the political equilibrium of Europe.

"M. Thouvenel has reserved to himself to treat the question of Romagna in another despatch. We have already had occasion to express our opinion on this question in the despatch which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 20th of January. That, however, will not prevent us from awaiting, with the greatest interest, the overtures which the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces to us.

"You are authorised to read this despatch to M. Thouvenel, and to leave him a copy of it if he desires one.—Receive, &c.,

"DE RECHBERG."

SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, JAN. 16.—Flood has resigned his seat for Canterbury. Business dull. Martell's brandies have been quoted at 11s. The City of Sydney, while steaming down the harbour on Saturday evening with the supplementary mail, ran down the boat of the American ship John Gilchrist, and Robert England, the carpenter, was drowned. Bush fires are raging at Botany, Rondwick, and North Shore. The Champion cricketers played eleven picked men on Saturday. The latter in their first innings scored 81; the Champions, 64, when stumps were drawn with five wickets to fall. Weather very warm.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received files of papers from Bombay to the 11th of February, Melbourne to the 17th of January, and Sydney to the 13th of January.

We take the following from the overland summary of the *Bombay Times and Standard* of the 9th February.

"In consequence of the despatch from home of troops for the China expedition, several of the regiments detailed in our last issue as destined for China from the Bengal Presidency have been countermanded, and the following is the present arrangement:—Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment gone to China; the 6th to Benares and Azimghur; the 8th, *en route* to Calcutta for China; the 37th stand fast at Ghazeepore; the 1st battalion of the 60th Fort William; the 67th gone to China; the 73d stand fast at Dinapore; the 99th to China.

"The expedition with the Submarine Telegraph cable, which left Muscat on the morning of the 24th of January, completed the laying of the line to Kooria Mooria successfully on Sunday, the 29th of January. We are now waiting with some impatience to hear of its continuation to Aden, when India will be almost within instant communication with Europe.

"Lord Canning, we learn from a North West contemporary, held a great Durbar in Umballah, at noon on the 19th of January, at which the Maharajah of Putteealah, the Rajah of Jheend, and a large assemblage of other princes and nobles were present. It is said that Lord Clyde will accompany the Governor-General to Peshawur, where Dost Mahomed is to be received at a grand Durbar.

"A serious disturbance has broken out in the city of the Nizam, such as has not been known there for several years past. It originated with a prince, uncle to the reigning sovereign, but was speedily quelled.

"The object of the expedition sent against the Wuzzerees has been accomplished, and the murderer of the late Captain Meecham has been surrendered, and was taken to Bunnoo on the 22nd Jan. He had been slightly wounded by his captors, and was removed on a charpoy. He has confessed to having been the chief agent in the murder.

"The Right Hon. James Wilson arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 24th January, and a Council was held on Wednesday, at which some important financial questions were discussed.

"The *Lucknow Herald* says it has news from the frontiers to the effect that Jung Bahadoor has surrendered the Begum and her son, Burjees Kadr, unconditionally, without any stipulations for their maintenance, and that they have arrived at Gonda, and will be sent on to Lucknow. Should this news be confirmed, there is no longer any rebel leader in the field of high or low degree in Nepaul."—*Times.*

AUSTRIA.

We have received advices from Melbourne to January 17, and from Sydney (by electric telegraph) to January 16.

The revenue returns for the year 1859, just issued, exhibit a highly satisfactory state of things in the Treasury.

The new commander of the forces in Australia, Major General Pratt, arrived in the Blackwall liner Result on January 8. He was received by his Excellency Sir, Henry Barkly, accompanied by Captain Bancroft, A.D.C. and Captain Norman, who proceeded on board the Result, and having been welcomed to his new command in the Australias, the whole party returned on shore, under a salute from the guns of the Victoria.

The following are the quantities of gold exported during the current year:—

Week ending—		ozs.
January 7.—Wonga Wonga, for Sydney	...	13,947
Belle of the West, for Hong-Rong	...	2,981
" 14.—City of Sydney, for Sydney	...	1.997
Suffolk, for London	...	32,382
Total exported this year	...	51,307

"The general opinion is says" the *Melbourne Herald*, "that our gold fields have seen their worst, and that 1860 will show a very great increase. The various mining companies are only just getting to work; and their dams and other erections for the purpose of catching and retaining water have to a great extent been inoperative in consequence of the dry season. The real prospects of these mining companies, launched at the commencement of last spring, cannot be tested till the rains of autumn, and we shall be much surprised if at that time very satisfactory results are not obtained."

A new gold field has been discovered at the head of the Yarra in one of the western spurs of the Australian Alps; in a locality which, from the scrubby and rocky character of the country, had never been explored.

There had been a large number of insolvencies during the past month, but in most cases the liabilities were small. The anticipations of large failures had not been realised. The local markets, however, were in a most unsatisfactory state.

REVIVAL OF THE CHURCH DISPUTE AT ST. BARNABAS.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL—WEDNESDAY.

The Rev. Alfred Poole *v.* the Bishop of London.

This morning Lord Chelmsford, Sir John Coleridge Lord Justice Knight Bruce, and Lord Justice Turner, sat in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing an appeal of the Rev. Alfred Poole, whose licence as Curate of St. Barnabas was some time since suspended by the Bishop of London, and the decision afterwards confirmed on appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., and Mr. Prideaux appeared for Mr. Poole; Dr. Twiss, the Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, appeared for the Archbishop against whose decision the appeal was instituted.

There were present, in addition to the gentlemen professionally engaged, Felix Knyvett, Esq., Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury; J. B. Lee, Esq., Secretary to the Bishop of London; the Rev. T.W. Perry, and several gentlemen intimately connected with the High Church party.

Dr. Phillimore, in opening the case for the appellant, said that this was an appeal on behalf of the Rev. Alfred Poole against the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, confirming the revocation of his licence by the Bishop of London. The Bishop of London revoked Mr. Poole's licence on account of some allegations which were made against him, under the 98th section of the Act applying to such cases. Upon this decision Mr. Poole appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who conceived that by merely looking into the case he was complying with the terms of the Act, and confirmed the Bishop's decision. Mr. Poole urged that this was not a hearing as provided by the 11th section of the Act, and requested that he might be heard in due form, and a decision duly pronounced. The Archbishop refused to accede to this request, and Mr. Poole found it necessary to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*. This was granted, and the Archbishop held a Court at Lambeth, when the Dean of Arches (Dr. Lushington) pronounced the judgment of the Court and the Archbishop officially added these words:—"With the able assistance of my learned assessor, I have given the merits and circumstances of this appeal my most serious and careful consideration. I am of opinion that the proved and admitted allegations afford, in the language of the statute, good and reasonable cause for the revocation of this licence, and that the Lord Bishop of London has exercised a sound discretion in revoking the same. And I am further of opinion that the course pursued by the appellant is not in accordance with the rubric or doctrine of the Church of England, but most dangerous, and likely to produce most serious mischief to the cause of morality and religion." The question to-day before the court was, whether against the sentence so delivered there did not lie an appeal to the Crown. It was a matter of the gravest importance, as the revocation of his licence by the Bishop of London tended to prevent him from obtaining preferment in any other diocese, and the question deeply affected the 6,000 or 7,000 clergymen who were connected with the Church. He (Dr. Phillimore) had, in connexion with this matter, to submit these propositions—1. That proceedings before the Archbishop of Canterbury were proceedings before the Ecclesiastical Court; 2. That from every Ecclesiastical Court there lay an appeal to the Crown; and, 3. That it is the duty of the Crown to allow parties facilities for prosecuting that appeal.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, reserving all rights as to the competency of the right to appeal and the right to protest.—*Globe.*

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

On Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, a densely crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's-in-the East was held at the school-room attached to Ebenezer Chapel, Ratcliffe, for the purpose (as stated in the handbills) "of taking into consideration the lawfulness of supporting policemen to keep guard in our Protestant parish church, and to discuss the propriety of withholding the rates until the system is abolished."

The chair was occupied by Dr. Garrett, who observed that the meeting had been convened to protest against the invasion of the principles of civil and religious liberty which had taken place in that parish. The police were employed to force Popish practices upon the people; but who paid the police? (Hear, hear.) Now they had met to talk about stopping the supplies. What would Bryan King think of that? (Cheers.) Bryan King claimed the church as his freehold; but he thought that even the Ecclesiastical Court would hold that the church was the property of the parishioners.

The Rev. J. Atkins moved the first resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the prelates of the Church of England are powerless for good and potent for evil; that in consequence of the Popish practices introduced by the rector, the inhabitants have been driven from their parish church during the long period of seventeen years; and that a petition be presented to Parliament praying for the passing of such a law as will effect his speedy removal."

Mr. Barber, in seconding the motion, denounced the system adopted of employing about 200 policemen to attend the parish church to protect Popish rites and ceremonies repugnant to the feelings of Protestant Englishmen.

Mr. Stevens called upon all present to support the league which had been formed to defend the prosecution against Mr. Rosier, and to prosecute the rector.

Petitions were then adopted praying for the removal of the rector, and for the appointment of a royal commission to revise the Prayer-book, after which the meeting separated.—*Globe.*

A SERPENT IN THE CHAPEL-YARD.—On Wednesday afternoon one of the assistants to the sexton observed a serpent moving among the grass at the chapel-yard, and succeeded in killing it. The length of the reptile was twenty-one inches. It is supposed to have made its way out of Mr. Anderson's wood-yard, whither it had probably come with trees to the mill.—*Inverness Courier.*

Law Intelligence.

MASTER BROOKE'S OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of the Dublin Independent Gas Company.

The meeting in this matter was to settle the list of contributories.

Mr. Bond Coxe appeared on behalf of the official manager, and moved that the list should be settled.

The motion was resisted by Mr. Wm. Smith, on behalf of Mr. Boyd, an alleged contributor, who contended that the Master had no jurisdiction under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1846.

The Master declined to settle the list, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, but refused to give costs.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re G. Hughes.

The bankrupt in this case was a boot and shoemaker, carrying on business in the town of Armagh. He became a bankrupt several years ago, and during the last year it was ascertained he had opened a new shop in Derry, although he had not obtained his certificate. A second seizure was made, and subsequently an order was made by the Court permitting the bankrupt to proceed with his business, for the benefit of his creditors and himself. Two merchants, named Alexander Lindsay and James Dickson, became sureties for the amount of the stock, and the debts due to the bankrupt, valued at £121. The Messrs. Lindsay and Dickson obtained an indemnity to preserve them harmless from any claim that might be made for rent against the premises, and that the stock of the bankrupt should be assigned to them.

Mr. Foley, instructed by Mr. Meldon, on behalf of the Messrs. Lindsay and Dickson, applied to the court that the assignees should be directed to pay £28, the amount of the head-rent due in November last, for which the landlord had seized the bankrupt's stock.

Mr. Jellett opposed the motion on behalf of the assignees.

Judge Lynch said the legal construction of the contract which was entered into was that the sureties were to be indemnified only in respect of rent then due; and the court never contemplated to relieve them from all liability to future rent, and he would, therefore, refuse the motion, with costs.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. B. Kernaghan.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Dobbs.)

KING'S COUNTY.

Estate of John James Gatchell, owner; Louisa Inman, petitioner.

The lands and premises of Cooleggan, containg 416 statute acres, held in fee-farm, and yielding a profit rent of £243 per annum.

Mr. Isaac Champ, after a great deal of competition, purchased for £6,505.

Solicitor having carriage of the sale—Mr. Francis Green Tinkler.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Messrs. Porter, Wyse, and M'Dermott.)

EXCISE PROSECUTION—IMPORTANT CASE.—This was a prosecution, at the suit of the Inland Revenue, against Mr. Henry O'Brien, the eminent malster and merchant of Brabazon-row, in this city, to recover four penalties, of £300 each, for having in his possession and upon his premises large quantities of malt, alleged not to have been sufficiently vegetated to meet the requirements of the law.

The case for the Revenue was sustained by the evidence of two officers of Excise—one an examiner, and the other a chemist from London.

After the usual proofs were gone into on the part of the Crown, the defence was entered upon.

Mr. Wm. Sidney appeared on behalf of Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien, sen., was called and examined—He proved that the malt seized by the officers had been bought by him from Mr. Cahill, the extensive malster of Byrne's Hill, and was the identical malt so bought. He had examined it carefully from time to time as it came in, and never considered it was liable to seizure.

Mr. Peter Cahill was called, and proved that all the malt in question had been made upon his premises, and was duty paid, and had been sold by him to Mr. O'Brien.

The delivery notes were then certified by the visiting officer of the premises, and the malt was approved of by him and the supervisor.

Mr. John Farnan, a malster of 25 years' standing, stated he had examined the malt seized, and there was not one half ungerminated of that which had been so alleged by the Excise.

Mr. Sidney recapitulated the evidence in a speech of great force and ability, in which he pointed out the discrepancies which he said existed in the proofs of the Excise officers. He complained of the oppressive character of the Act by which all malsters were bound, and observed that, were it not for the slight latitude which had been allowed by the Board of Excise, the trade could not be carried on at all. The learned counsel's speech, in defence of this very respectable and old-established house, was subject of congratulation from all the members of the trade present in court.

The Magistrates dismissed the prosecution.

A young woman, named Catherine Connor, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 41 B, charged with disorderly conduct, under the following peculiar circumstances:—It appeared, from the evidence of the constable, that on the previous evening he saw the prisoner walking down Grafton-street, and dressed in the uniform of a private soldier, and carrying a horsewhip in her hand, with which she occasionally struck the passers-by. Thinking, from her attire, she was a veritable militaire, he took her into custody, and brought her to the police station, where, for the first time, he was undeceived by her acknowledging her real sex. She was then entered on the charge-sheet as being guilty of "disorderly conduct," and "having upon her person a soldier's regimentals, for which she could not satisfactorily account." These, and some other facts, were proved before the magistrate.

Mr. Porter said he really did not know what to do with the case. (Laughter.) Perhaps the best course would be to let her go before the clerk of the office, and have herself attested. (Laughter.)

Prisoner—I will do that if your worship pleases. (A laugh).

The Prisoner then stated she had female attire with her, and was willing to re-assume it.

Mr. Porter directed her to do so, and she was then discharged, the offence not being considered as felonious, but merely a practical joke.

Mrs. Wheeler, of 166, Great Brunswick-street, charged a young boy, named John Munroe, with having stolen from her shop £1 worth of postage stamps.—The prisoner declined to plead guilty, and was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Mary Connor was brought before the presiding magistrate, charged by Mr. Robert Richmond, of Sackville Gardens, with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel on several occasions within the last six months. The prisoner was servant to Mr. Richmond, and when his suspicions were aroused as to her honesty, he interrogated her respecting the missing articles, but she denied all knowledge of them. She was, however, subsequently identified by the assistants in several pawnbroking establishments as the person who had pawned the stolen property of her master.—She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A young girl, named Bessie Warren, was sent for trial at the City Sessions, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Jane Armstrong, in whose house she lodged.

Maria Doyle was charged by Mr. Erson, druggist, Henry-street, with passing a base sixpence on him, in payment for a pennyworth of Epsom salts.—On the application of Sergeant Keegan, the case was remanded, as he believed the prisoner was one of a gang of base coiners in the city.

REFORM STATISTICS.—The following is an abstract of a "Return of the electors for each county and division of a county in England and Wales, exclusive of the represented cities and boroughs, showing, first, the population (according to the census of 1851); second, the gross estimated rental of the property assessed to the poor-rate; third, the rateable value—*i.e.*, the nett sum on which the rate was laid; fourth, the number of persons rated at £10 and under £50, and at £50 and upwards; and lastly, the number of electors on the Parliamentary register, with the number of members returned." By means of this return the following comparisons may be made:—The counties, with a gross estimated rental of £54,782,081, a rateable value of £46,103,215, and a population of 9,865,061, of whom 529,213 are on the register, return 159 members to Parliament; while the boroughs, with a gross estimated rental of £31,315,595, a rateable value of £25,787,056, with a population of 7,432,587, of whom only 440,792 are on the register, return (exclusive of the members for the Universities) 337 members. The number of persons rated at £50 and upwards is 198,163, and of those rated at £10 and under £50 415,517, giving a total of 613,680. The return is unfortunately deficient in the numbers which the £10 occupation franchise proposed in the new bill would add to the present constituencies, so that under this head no comparison can at present be drawn. From another return we gather the subjoined facts—that the number of Parliamentary boroughs in England and Wales, having a population of less than 7,000, is 41, of which 25 return two members each, and the remaining 16 one each, and that 11 of these boroughs have at the present time a less number of registered electors than they had in 1833. The total increase of registered electors since 1833, however, is 165,452. The number of registered £10 householders in boroughs (excluding the Universities) is 398,142; of freemen, 40,138; and of scot and lot voters, 8,770. The actual number of electors on the register for 1859-60 is 455,528, which number is inconsistent with that of 440,792 which we stated yesterday on the authority of the return of which an abstract was given. Which is right or wrong on the present occasion we do not pretend to decide. It is sufficient to note, without endeavouring to reconcile or account for the carelessness exhibited, the one return states the number of electors on register to be 440,792, the other 455,528, a difference of 14,736. Will these returns "never deviate into sense?"

A few days ago, a fine bull, of the Ayrshire breed, was despatched from Windermere, as a present from S. Taylor, Esq., of Ibbotsholme, to Louis Napoleon. It was decorated with the badges of 17 first-class prizes gained at various agricultural shows.—*Glasgow Herald.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new bold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 7.—Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ult. are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the Ministers, and that a change in the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on house rents, and the penalties imposed on their communities. It is certain that the Porte, besides calling out the Rediffs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulemas have secretly protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and have obtained a letter of encouragement and subsidies for Morocco.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.—The Kangaroo has arrived, with 80 passengers, 99,602 dollars, and the mails. Dates from New York are to the 25th. News anticipated *via* Queenstown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Savoy question and the Budget continue to monopolise the attention of all persons in business, and there are no other matters that seem to excite the slightest interest.

The Rupee Stocks were again in increased deman d, at an increase of ½ per cent.

The Bombay Mail of the 16th is expected to take out a considerable amount of specie, probably £300,000.

The Commodore Perry is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and insurance on her cargo cannot be effected under 25 per cent.

THE CORK ELECTION.

The *Morning Herald* is authorised to state that the address which was issued to the electors of the county of Cork, purporting to bear Viscount Campden's signature, was not put forth by his lordship, and that he was not cognisant of it till it appeared in print.

PROSPERITY OF MANCHESTER.

The *Times'* city article states that, according to some private letters from Manchester, the progress of that city continues on an unprecedented scale, and is expected, for the future, under the Commercial Treaty and the simplified Tariff, to increase even at a still greater pace, supposing the contingency of a cotton failure to be avoided. Three individuals are each said to have recently returned £100,000 to the Income-tax, and the general gains of the cotton trade at present are roughly estimated at one million per month.

THE VOLUNTEER DINNER.

The list of officers presented to the Queen yesterday, the report of the dinner at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, and the account of the Ball; fills nearly nine columns of the morning papers. At the Levee, the artillery, of which there are already 43 distinct corps, took precedence. Next in order follow the Middlesex, the Lanarkshire, and Edinburgh Engineers; the Huntingdon and Devonshire Mounted Rifles; then came the 83d Rifle Corps, Devonshire, Middlesex, and Lancashire, forming the van. The number of officers present was computed to amount to upwards of 2,500, and allowing about 30 rank and file to each officer, and assuming that at least 500 officers were prevented from various circumstances from attending, it follows that 90,000 is about the approximate number of volunteers in the United Kingdom already enrolled.

The formal introduction to her Majesty was arranged in the following manner:—As the captain of each company approached the Queen, he handed a card containing his own name, and that of the Lieutenant and Ensign accompanying him, to a gentleman in waiting, who passed it to the Lord Chamberlain, this personage standing immediately to the right of the Queen. The Lord Chamberlain then read the name of each individual as he arrived before her Majesty, the Queen then graciously bowed, and the officer passed on. At the dinner at St. James' Hall, about 1,000 officers sat down, and the side galleries were crowded with ladies and officers, who had not been sufficiently fortunate to obtain tickets for the dinner below. The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks after his health had been drunk, said his chief object in taking the chair was to prove that the army rejoiced as much as any other class in the country at the success of the volunteer movement. He knew of no better manner of proving that than by attending there in the red coat of a regular soldier. His Royal Highness proposed the toast of the evening—"Success to the Volunteer movement." He said it was essential it should be continuous, and denied that it was aggressive. It was a movement entirely of defence. It was essential that this country should always be in a position of perfect security, and that we should be able to say to all the world, "Come if you dare!" His Royal Highness would not admit that the army was in any way deficient for defensive purposes. The function of the volunteers is not to take the place of the regular army, but to assist it, and the very best supplement to the army will be the volunteers. The militia are the first reserve of the army, and the volunteer force, he trusted, would be second. He did not think that all that was necessary for them was to become good shots. To make a good soldier a man must know his drill, without which shooting is nearly thrown away. The ball was brilliantly attended. The floral hall and opera house were thronged with not less than between 4,000 and 5,000 ladies and gentleman; the ladies, as is usual on these occasions, predominating by nearly 3 to 1. Nearly all the gentlemen were in uniform. There were crowds of officers of the regular service—Guardsmen, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry. The Militia mustered strongly.

The *Times* has a highly laudatory leader on the Volunteer demonstration. The Volunteer Corps, it says, embody especially that energetic spirit which is to be found in the South of England; the officers, who are a fine manly set of fellows, belong to the same class which enters the regular army; great things may be expected of this force, and it depends on the officers that the country shall not be disappointed.

Dr. Gibson, C.B., has been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The levee to which the officers of the Volunteer Corps have looked forward with such intense interest during the last few weeks came off on Wednesday at St. James' Palace, and was attended in a manner worthy of such an interesting occasion. As the time approached at which the receptions were to take place the streets became crowded, but the military, who took possession of the approaches, prevented any confusion, and the officers who had the privilege of admission found no difficulty in reaching the palace.

The lords lieutenants and the military authorities who were directed to attend entered the palace by the Ambassadors' Court. A large number attended, amongst them being the Marquis of Winchester, Colonel Lloyd, Vaughan Watkins, M.P., the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Her Majesty the Queen left Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock, being accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Consort and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who wore the uniform of Honorary Colonel of the University of Oxford Volunteer Corps.

The regiments began to arrive at their appointed times.

First in the order of those who arrived at the Palace were the Artillery and Engineer officers and Mounted Rifles. The Hon. Artillery Company (Middlesex), with their brilliant scarlet uniform, with blue facings, were amongst the earliest to testify their loyalty to their Sovereign. The principal officers who presented themselves were—Majors J. G. Middleton, and W. T. Robinson; Captains Peter Morrison, J. Riden, W. Bokenham, W. C. Jay, W. J. Jordan, W. H. Rough, E. Kitchen, F. Reviere; Lieutenants A. J. Lewis, G. B. Potts, H. G. Bowra, G. Retherdon, T. Phillips, and J. M. Harrison. The officers of the Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, who were presented, were headed by the Captain Commandant, Macleod of Macleod. Amongst other officers of the Artillery and Engineers who attended were Captain Sir H. Tonkin, 3rd Devonshire; Sir. J. G. Baird, Bart., Major Commandant of the Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteer Corps; Captain Richard B. Cleland, 6th Devonshire; Captain Gustavus Smith, 2nd company; Captain S. C. Marsh, 9th Norfolk; Captain J. Estridge (lieutenant-colonel), 5th Sussex; Captain W. Gladdish, 11th Kent; Captain L. S. Magnus, 4th Kent; Captain Frederick Hunter, 18th Dorsetshire.

Next came the officers of the various rifle corps according to priority of formation, as far as it was possible to carry that arrangement out. On account of the shortness of the time which elapses between the arrivals and the time of our going to press, we are not enabled to give more than a few of the earliest arrivals, with the names of the officers who attended.

First amongst those who arrived were the officers of the various Middlesex regiments, comprising a host of names holding various ranks of military distinction. There were Lieutenant Colonels the Duke of Wellington (1st Battalion or Victoria Rifle Corps), Viscount Ranelagh (2d or South Middlesex Battalion), Lord Radstock (9th or West Middlesex Corps), the Hon. C. Lindsay (11th or St. George's Corps), Lord Elcho, M.P. (15th or London Scottish), the Earl Grosvenor (22d Company or Queen's Rifles), Captains Sir J. Harrington, J. Chichester Knox, Lord J. Hay, Josiah Wilkinson, R. W. Grey, &c. Following close upon these were many other regiments.

At 12 o'clock "the various green uniforms" were to have met in the open space between the United Service and the Athenæum Clubs, in Pall-mall, whence they were to proceed in marching order to the Palace. The brass band of the St. George's Corps of Volunteers was in attendance, but the gentlemen themselves, not yet being accustomed in their military capacity to the rigours of a cold day in London, preferred reaching the Palace by warmer means.

The reception was in all respects a most brillant one.—*Globe.*

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—There are two more circulars out, one from Count Cavour, the other from Count de Rechberg. These two Prime Ministers live, breathe, and have their being in utterly distinct worlds of thought and sentiment, hence the perusal of the two respective documents offers the most startling contrast, and, to realise the juxta position, one must fancy Oliver Cromwell holding a chat with a Chinese mandarin on things in general. The Bavarian Vizier of Kaiser Franz Joseph lives in the dreamland of dynastic glories, ignores national or popular rights altogether, talks of the inevitable contagion of freedom reaching Venice as necessarily emanating from Piedmontese influence and intrigue, rebukes the Venetians for not properly appreciating the stern rule of the cudgel, and clings to the Villafranca arrangement as the only Magna Charta Italy has any claim to. On the other hand Cavour, dismissing all these visions as the ravings of idiotcy, dwells, in his diplomatic note to the European Cabinets, on the atrocious system which is driving into Lombardy and Romagna the whole population of Venetia, the enforcement of a martial law by which every inhabitant, high and low, can be seized, gagged, handcuffed, and drafted off to serve in the ranks of the most remote regiments on the bleak and barbarous frontiers of Austria, without appeal, redress, or remedy, at the mere whim of Stadtholder Toggenbrog, or police officer Holtzgethan. A study of the two despatches will convince any sane mind of the utter incompatibility of the two theories for Italian management—the one cherished at Vienna, Rome, and Naples, the other proclaimed and backed by a million of muskets in Turin, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, and Leghorn.

There is the utmost unanimity in all accounts and official documents from every part of North Italy as to the determination of the whole country against any fractional settlement such as that proposed in the French Emperor's speech respecting Tuscany. The attempt to separate any portion of the liberated Peninsula from the rest is universally scouted, and there is abundant evidence that the Italians have higher and more comprehensive aspirations for the future of their native land than is at all compatible with the tranquil existence of such a tyranny as Bomba's in the southern track of the "geographical formation" allotted by nature to the Latin race, nor do they appear willing to tolerate any clerical sovereignty beyond the precinct of Rome, or its immediate suburb. Those who make speeches in or out of Parliament must get this fundamental fact fairly into their head, else they will be indulging in barren and baseless speculation as to all concerning Italy.

The King of Naples, from what has taken place in the camp at Abruzzi, on the Roman frontier, and the reports of his officers in command of these 20,000 native troops, is fairly convinced at last that all his expenditure in soldiering with aborigines and home-grown elements of warfare is likely to turn against himself at the first shot fired, and that he has only clothed and equipped an army for the service of North Italy. Hence all his attention is now directed towards the scheme fixed on by Antonelli (who has the prudence of the serpent without any quality of the dove), and Teutonic Janissaries are the ingredients on which he seeks to depend. A contract for 40,000 pairs of shoes has just been entered into by his government, with the proviso that the shape of these military sandals should be on a larger footing than required by wearers belonging to the Latin race, it being thus officially established that the Teutonic family of mankind have splay feet in comparison with men born in Italy.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TIPPERARY—CLONMEL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors for the county of Tipperary, before Thomas Lalor, Esq., High Sheriff, by Henry Peddir, Esq., Clerk of the Crown:—

Captain Edward Bagwell Purefoy, foreman; Captain George Massy Dawson; William Quin, Stephen Charles Moore, William Going, Thomas B. Barton, Richard M. S. Mansergh, and James Scully, Esqrs.; The Hon. Bowes Daly, Charles Bianconi, Hugh Baker, Richard Uniack Baillie, Samuel Perry, Richard Pennefather, Francis Lowe, William Henry Riall, Henry Whitty Briscoe, Thomas Butler, jun., Samuel Cooper, Robert Cooke, William Pennefather, Richard Phillips, and John Langley, Esqrs.

Calendar for trial:—Murder, 1. Poisoning his wife, 1. Infanticide, 1. Grievous assault, 1. Common assault, 1. Larceny, 3. Burglary and robbery. 1.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the following counties and boroughs—John Mackesy, Esq, M D, for the borough of Waterford; the Right Hon the Earl of Limerick, county Limerick; James Levingstone Doyne, Esq. county Down; Peter Blake, Esq, county Galway; Richard Bond, Esq, county Westmeath; Valentine Blake, Esq, borough of Galway; James H Knaresborough, Esq, county Kilkenny; Major Thomson county Antrim; Walter M W Dawson, Esq, county Wexford; John O'Brien, Esq, Mountjoy-square, borough of Dublin; Alderman J R Tinsley, borough of Limerick; W Humphreys, Esq, King's County; M C Irwin, Esq, King's County; Sir J Bradstreet, Bart. county Dublin; R Cruise, Esq, county Dublin; J E Feehan, Esq, borough of Waterford; R J Cosby, Esq, Queen's County.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Magistrates: Hamilton Law, Esq., of Kilmacoliver, Carrick-on-Suir, for the county of Kilkenny.

Captain William Armstrong, of Ballydavid-house, Ballydavid, Waterford, for the county of Waterford.

Sadlier Stoney, Esq., of Cabinteely-house, Cabinteely, for the county of Dublin.

BOYLE SPRING FAIR.

CO. ROSCOMMON, TUESDAY, MARCH 6.—The spring fair of this town was held to-day. The show of horned stock was unusually large, and, contrary to expectation, the condition was generally excellent. Buying was languid, the scarcity of fodder causing a marked reluctance to purchase. Prime beef was very scarce, and best specimens ranged from 57s to 61s per cwt., and it would not be too much to state that 7½d to 8d per lb. was given; inferior beasts much lower, but such as could be had at from 46s to 52s were poor indeed. Springers were in great demand; good ones went from £14 to £17 10s each; inferior, from £9 to £13 10s. Milch cows were rapidly bought at prices varying from £10 to £15, according to quality. Three-year-old bullocks were in good supply, but the demand slack. Charles Peyton, Esq., got the highest figure of the day, namely, £12 18s each for a lot of 42. This was the only large lot disposed of. Odd beasts went from that sum downwards. Three-year-old heifers mostly left the fair unsold. A few only changed owners at from £8 10s to £13 per head. Two-year-olds went slowly, bringing from £7 5s to £10 10s. Good one-and-a-half olds, from £6 to £7 7s, for best; £4 to £5 for second-class. Runners from £2 to £3 3s each; sale dull. Very few sheep were brought forward; wedder mutton brought fully 7d to 7¼d per lb; store sheep could not be disposed of.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 8.—The supply of beasts was moderate, but the trade ruled inactive, at Monday's prices. Sheep and lambs sold slow at late rates. Calves advanced 2d. per 8lbs. No change in pigs. Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 10d. Mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 8d. Lambs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Veal, 5s 2d to 6s. Pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs. Supply—Beasts, 892; foreign, 110; sheep, 3,512; foreign 450 calves, 70; foreign, 49; pigs, 312.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 8.—Sugar market is quiet; prices steady. 758 boxes Havana part sold at 46s 6d to 49s; low middling to fine yellow bought in at 42s to 46s 6d. 600 bags Gurpattah dates realised 38s 6d to 42s 6d fer low to good yellow. Coffee market is firm. Plantation Ceylon—Fine new crop realised 87s; Native Ceylon sold at 69s to 60s 6d. Tea market quiet; common congou quoted at 1s 5d to 1s 5½. Rice—700 bags by auction chiefly taken in at full prices.

CORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 8.—White wheat, not quoted; red wheat, 25s. to 27s.; barley, 15s.; oats, 12s. to 14s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MARCH 8.—Firsts and seconds, 130s,; thirds, 117s; fourths, 98s.; fifths, 91s.; sixths, 77s.; 250 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—MARCH 8.

The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. There was a moderate demand, both for home consumption and export, without any alteration from our last quotations. There was a better supply of sheep, with a fair demand, at a shade under former prices, the primest heifer and bullock beef, 58s. to 60s. per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 42s. to 50s. per cwt. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 8d. to 8½d. per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7½d. per lb. sink; veal, 9d. per lb. sink; house lambs, 22s. to 25s. each.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

THE BUTTER TRADE.—Butter Crane, 18, Thomas-street 8th March, 1860.—Firkin butter, first quality, 122s. per cwt.; second quality, 116s. per cwt.; third quality, 110s, per cwt. Cool butter, 12d. to 15d. per lb. J. Macken, Inspector.

THE WRIT FOR ROSCOMMON.—The writ of election for the county of Roscommon, in the room of Captain Goff, whose election was declared to be void, was on Wednesday transmitted from the Hanaper Office to the High-Sheriff of Roscommon.

Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, left Dublin for London on Wednesday, for a short time.

Frederick Hogan, Esq., of Clifton House, Monkstown, was on Tuesday last elected a governor of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

The French Treaty has caused a large amount of merchandise to be kept back until it is accepted by the House of Commons. A train of foreign goods left Folkestone on Sunday evening to the value of £200,000, the duty on which would have amounted to at least £18,000 or £20,000 under the old tariff.

GAS IN NEWPORT.—The small but prettily situated town of Newport will be lit with gas in October next. This is wholly owing to the munificence and attention of Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart., on whose extensive property the town of Newport is situate. Sir Richard at first intended to carry out the entire thing regardless of expense, and free of aid from any one; but the people of the town, on learning this, requested that Sir Richard would kindly permit them to co-operate with him, in providing this cheap, useful, and superior light.

Three millions sterling a year represent the value of our export trade in butter.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—We learn that the Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company have made a proposition for an amalgamation with the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway on such terms as appear likely to be advantageous to both companies and to local interests. We understand that the subject is to be considered to-morrow (Thursday) in London, and that the local directors, Mr. Smithwick and Mr. Tidmarsh, left this city on Tuesday, to be present on the occasion and take part in the deliberations. —*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ACCIDENT.—An accident, which was very nearly terminating fatally, occurred on Tuesday morning. A horse and car, travelling from Douglas to Cork, on reaching the top of the Southern-road, the horse, a very spirited animal, became restive, and broke away from the car, taking the shafts with him, and proceeded at a rapid pace down the Southern-road. On arriving nearly opposite the South Infirmary, he suddenly plunged on the footpath, and came in contact with a little girl about ten years of age, daughter of Mr. Thomas Peebles. The horse made a kick at her, knocked her down, and trampled her clothes. Assistance was quickly rendered from the infirmary by Dr. Gregg and the house surgeon, who had seen the accident from the window of that institution. On examination it was found that no dangerous injury was sustained, and the little girl is now going on favourably.—*Cork Constitution.*

DEATH OF THE REV. W. DOHERTY.—We regret to record the death of the Rev. William Doherty, incumbent of Ballyscullion Grange, aged 66 years. He had been ailing for several months, and though apparently recovering, was rather suddenly called away on Monday, the 5th instant. He was a man of very extensive and varied information, great personal piety, and devotedly attached to his Church, of which he was a faithful and talented minister.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The *Waterford Mail* announces that the opposition to the Kilkenny Junction line has been withdrawn. If this statement be well founded, as we have reason to believe it is, the intelligence is of the utmost importance to this locality.

Mr. G .J. Nash, the mail officer on board the Hungarian, lost off Sable Island, was a second-class clerk in the circulation department in the General Post-office. He was the first who superintended the floating post-offices on the Alexandrian, New York, and Canadian packet lines, and he formerly belonged to the mail packet-office at Falmouth. He has left a widow and family.

DIOCESE OF DERRY.—By the lamented death of the Rev. Thomas Lindesay, Rector of Upper Cumber, an amiable and respected clergyman, another benefice has become vacant. In the course of a week two of the most valuable livings in the diocese have thus fallen into the gift of the Bishop of Derry. The nett annual value of the parish of Clondeigh, in 1836, was, according to the returns obtained by the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Inquiry, £1,046 14s. 10d; and of Upper Cumber, £1,197 12s 2d. It is to be hoped that meritorious and experienced clergymen will be preferred to these parishes.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—At five o'clock yesterday evening, forty-six men of the Lanark Militia, commanded by one officer, left Dublin by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, *en route* for Newry.

THE JOHNSTOWN COURSING MEETING.—At the meeting of the Johnstown Coursing Club, to come off on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st instant, the first day's coursing is to be over the preserves of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, in the Queen's County; the second day's coursing to be over preserves of the club, near Johnstown.

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID AT THE BELFAST CUSTOM-HOUSE, for the week ending March 3, was £6,121 15s. 9d., against £6,088 16s. 1d. the previous week, and £6,927 6s. 8d. same time last year.—*Belfast Mercantile Journal.*

TEA.—The market was very quiet during the week. At public sale on Friday 22,875 packages were offered, and 8,000 passed the chair, of which 4,766 sold, nearly all without reserve, at ¼d. decline on good and middling congous.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.—The Circassian, having been prevented by the storm from arriving here from Liverpool in due time for departure, did not leave until Monday evening at seven o'clock, when she had her full complement of passengers and a considerable cargo, also the mails and latest news.—*Galway Vindicator.*

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Auxiliary to this society was held in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday—John Henderson, Esq., of Park, in the chair. The report was of an interesting character, and mentioned that the amount contributed last year in Glasgow was no more than about £230. Altogether, there are in the Turkish dominions, under the care of the American Board of Missions, 108 stations and out-stations, 63 ordained missionaries from America, with 67 female missionaries; 74 native preachers, with 178 assistants. There are 45 churches. There are 161 free schools, and 7 higher seminaries. They have a printing press for books in various languages. There are labourers who are meeting with marked success at Smyrna, Thyatira, Broosa, in ancient Bithynia, at the foot of Olympus in Asia, Trebizond in Pontus; also, the well-known Antioch of Pisidia, and Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul. The ancient Sidon in Syria is a station, and Hashbeya, at the roots of Mount Lebanon; Damascus, and Nazareth also, and Cana, a village of Asher, and if you go far eastward you have Mosul, in the neighbourhood of ancient Nineveh, and forthwith find yourself in ancient Assyria, among the Nestorians who seem descended from the dispersed of Israel. Resolutions in support of the society were afterwards moved and adopted.—*Glasgow Herald.*

FALL OF A TERRACE AT EDINBURGH.—Ramsey-terrace, recently erected by the late Lord Murray on a spur of the Castle-hill, Edinburgh, overhanging Princess-street Gardens, has given way owing to defective foundation, and become a mass of ruins. The work had been completed with the exception of the placing of the statue, for which Mr. Steell had been commissioned, when about three weeks ago several rents began to appear in the masonry. These grew gradually worse, and at last the mass of earth which had filled up the space between the natural slope of the hill and the retaining wall, becoming charged with moisture, pressed outwards the foundations of the wall, which had not, unfortunately, been carried down to the natural rock. An extensive landslip, in consequence, took place on Thursday night, the masonry falling, distorted and shattered, on the face of the lapsed embankment. The cost of the erection of the terrace to the late public-spirited proprietor is said to have been about £5,000 or £6,000.

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER OF MANCHESTER.—We are enabled to state that R. P. Willock, Esq., who has filled the office of postmaster of Manchester for about 32 years, has tendered his resignation; but we are not aware that any successor has been appointed. —*Manchester Guardian.*

The proposal to allow Irish Peers to usurp the seats allocated to Irish Commoners has created the strongest feeling of discontent amongst Irish members. Mr. Maguire has given notice of a motion to oppose it, and will be supported by all parties of Irishmen in the House. The result of his assault on this provision has stimulated activity, and already a requisition is in course of signature, calling on the Government to withdraw the clause.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BILLIARD MATCH.—We learn that nearly all the necessary preliminaries for this match have now been made. The games to be played are a fore match of 700 up, and a single match of the same number of points, and they will most likely be played on two consecutive evenings during the last week in the present month. A room at St. Martin's Hall, capable of holding 600 persons, has been taken for the occasion, in which a new table will be fitted up by Messrs. Burroughs and Watts. Admission will be by tickets, which will be equally distributed among the members of the two universities. At present the Cantabs are slightly the favourites.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

Bateman—March 6, at Balham-hill, the wife of B. Bateman, Esq., of a son.

Blytter—March 6, at Herne-hill, Surrey, the wife of Richard Blytter, Esq., of a son.

Bourne—March 5th, at Broome Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph G. Bourne, of a son.

Chesnaye—January 19, at Mecan Meer, Punjaub, the wife of G. C. Chesnaye, Esq., L.R.C.S.I., Assistant-Surgeon her Majesty's Bengal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

Couer—March 5, the wife of the Rev. George J. Coner, M.A., curate of Norton, and Master of the Grammar School, Daventry, of a son.

Hill—March 6, at 20, Canonbury-place, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rowland Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bell and Smith—March 3, at Norwood Church, George William Bell, Esq., of No. 8, Montague-street, Russell-square, and St. John's-wood, to Amelia Ann, second daughter of George Smith, Esq., of Norwood, Surrey.

Clarke and Daniel—March 6, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. S. R. Cattley, Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, Edward Francis Clarke, Esq., R.N., son of the late Colonel Clarke, C.B., Scots Greys, to Julia Courtenay, only daughter of the late H. C. Daniel, Esq., 7th Dragoon Guards.

Martin and Stehelin—February 21st, at Erith, in Kent, by the Ven. Archdeacon Smith, and assisted by the Rev. J. Farley, William Martin, Esq., only son of the late George Frederick Martin, Esq., of Castleacre, in Norfolk, to Cicely Clarissa, third and youngest daughter of Captain F. W. Stehelin, late H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, P.A.O., and granddaughter of Lieut.-General Stehelin, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

Armstrong—February 29, at Reading, Berkshire, Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Armstrong, aged five weeks.

Chudleigh—February 28, at Beauchamp House, Leamington, Charlotte Joanna, only daughter of the late Major Chudleigh, of Kinsale, county of Cork, aged 60 years, most deeply regretted.

Dixon—March 4, at Burlington-road, Mary, relict of the late Robert Dixon, Esq., of this city.

Evans—March 5, at Leinster-square, Rathmines, after a lingering illness, Hanna Maria, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. B. F. Evans, of this city.

Lee—March 6, at Harrington-street, Mrs. Robert Lee, after a protracted illness.

Stamer—March 5, at Beauchamp, county Dublin, Sir L. Stamer, Bart., aged 62 years.

Tyler—March 4, at Salem-place, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, relict of Captain Walter Tyler, of Rosefield, county of Monaghan.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0	Yearly	£1	6	0
Half-yearly	1	6	0	Half-yearly	0	13	0
Quarterly	0	13	0	Quarterly	0	6	6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by Robert Gray Souter, Friday, March 9th, 1860.